THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII.—No. 22. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

EXCITEMENT IN WALL STREET.

The Bank of North America—A Defaulting Firm Overdraws $250,000—Sudden Death of the President of the Bank, Etc.

The affairs of the National Bank of North America have been the subject of considerable discussion and comment since the death of its President, Mr. Yelverton, which occurred about 2 o'clock yesterday, and this interest developed itself into immense excitement in Wall street later in the day, when a rumor was spread to the effect that a defalcation of $250,000 had been discovered by the officers of the Bank, and that it was the shock of this discovery which caused the sudden demise of Mr. Yelverton.

The excitement continued throughout the day, and was almost solely the topic of conversation at the Exchange, gold board, and other such institutions in and around Wall street, where the affairs of the bank were anxiously inquired into and the stability of its directors and the honesty of their dealings animatedly discussed. Other rumors, which of course tended to increase the public apprehension, were added to the first, and the anxiety thus created was only partially allayed when it was announced that, from an investigation of the facts, that there was no defalcation whatever, nor even was it clear that a fraud had been committed.

Still later in the day the directors made the following statement:—"There has been no defalcation; but the bank suffers by overdraft of a prominent broker of this city. If the entire sum is lost, the surplus of the bank will not be impaired more than one-half." It was also announced that a meeting of the board will be immediately held, the books examined, and a statement, signed by the officers of the bank, published, giving the loss sustained, together with the amount of accumulated surplus of the bank.

CHICAGO BROKER THE CAUSE OF THE DIFFICULTY.

The following facts show pretty clearly the ground-work of the rumors which created so much excitement and apprehension:—Three years ago a broker from Chicago came to this city and started business under the firm name of A. J. Meyer & Co., at the corner of Broad street and Exchange place, and soon after opened an account with the Bank of North America, having been recommended by city merchants of good standing. Their business had been carried on on a large scale—at times reaching the sum of $3,000,000 a week, but their paper had been invariably honored, and was always made good punctually to time.

On Wednesday application was made to the paying teller to certify to some of the checks of Meyer & Co., but that officer declined to assume the responsibility, as the amounts were very large, and there were no deposits of the firm in the bank. Mr. Yelverton was then applied to, and he, having the highest confidence that deposits would promptly be made to meet the checks, certified them without hesitation. He had soon cause to regret the act, for it became apparent towards the close of the day that Meyer & Co. would not meet their engagements, and his anxiety was increased still more when, on making inquiries, it was stated that the firm had been ruined by ventures in Pennsylvania stocks, and other reports said they had been ruined by the failure of another firm.

Still, although there was sufficient truth on the face of these reports to attach importance to them, nothing definite or certain could be learned in relation to the affairs of Meyer, and the anxiety produced by this suspense as to the real state of affairs, added to the fact that he had assumed the responsibility of certifying the checks, worked so severely on the mind of Mr. Yelverton, who was of a very sensitive nature, as to bring on a fit of apoplexy, of which he died a few hours after. There is not the least suspicion attached to the conduct of Mr. Yelverton, and none more regret his melancholy end than his associates and the Board of Directors of the bank, all of whom speak of him in the highest manner, and reposed in him the highest and most unbounded confidence.

Meyer's friends state that he did not intend to defraud the bank, but that he was unable to meet his obligations in consequence of having sustained heavy losses himself; yet it is barely possible that a compromise will be effected, as there are persons in this city who are understood to have large amounts in securities in their possession belonging to Meyer.—*N. Y. Herald of to-day.*

FROM MEXICO.

The Sedgwick Correspondence — The Liberal Government at Durango — Liberal Donations Demanded from the Citizens—Loss of a Vessel Loaded with Arms, Etc.

BROWNSVILLE, January 20, via Galveston January 24.—Matters are quiet on the Rio Grande. The *Ranchero* has published the occupation correspondence between Sedgwick, Escobedo, and Canales. No new facts are developed.

General Aranda, the Liberal commander at Durango, had levied a fine of $240,000 on a few of the citizens. The inhabitants are required to pay a forced loan of $50,000 monthly. A Juarez official stated that it was Juarez's intention to raise $1,000,000 in that place.

Information has reached here of the loss of a steamer *en route* for Brazos Santiago, loaded with arms for the Juarez Government. They were paid for in Carvajal bonds, at such a rate that each musket cost $250. It is estimated that the loss of the vessel and cargo will involve an expense to the Mexican Government of millions of dollars.

The steamer Chenace has just returned here from up the river, loaded with arms for the State of Zacatecas. They were originally brought down here for Ortega; but as he could not pay for them they have been, with the consent of Escobedo, forwarded to that State.

Political Intelligence.

A COPPERHEAD'S REWARD.—Nathaniel W. Morse, of Norridgewalk, Maine, has recovered one cent damages from thirteen citizens of the town of Skowhegan, who was forced by them to cheer the American flag after he said he was glad of the assassination of President Lincoln.

THE COLLECTOR OF BOSTON.—The movement lately made in Washington to obtain the withdrawal of the appointment of General Couch as Collector of Boston, and to have a new man appointed, has not succeeded.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Both parties have stripped for the fight in New Hampshire. The election takes place on the 12th of March. We have heard of no bets having yet been made on the success of the Democrats.

PRAYING FOR IMPEACHMENT.—It is said that the Democratic leaders are praying ardently for the impeachment of President Johnson. They think the act will make for them political capital.

TRYING TO FRIGHTEN SOMEBODY.—Mr. Edward Burk, the "big Injun" among the Copperheads of New Hampshire, says the Democracy of that State have made up their minds not only to resolve but to act, and that the radicals must expiate their crimes against the people upon the scaffold.

NEGROES IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—A test case, in which the whole State of Michigan is interested, is soon to be brought before the Supreme Court of that State. A colored man has been refused admission to a public school, and he petitions for a mandamus against the school board of the district, to compel the admission of colored people to the public schools.

THE CINCINNATI TRAGEDY.

Mrs. William McLaughlin Kills Miss Mollie Thompson for Criminal Intimacy with her Husband, After Having Formerly Forgiven Him a Similar Offense—The Career of the Guilty Pair, and the Confession of the Prisoner.

On Thursday, January 17, in Cincinnati, Mrs. William McLaughlin, residing in Baymiller street, No. 212, caught her husband in the room of a Miss Mollie Thompson, and having proceeded thither to confirm her suspicion of their criminality, was not, from the peculiar circumstances of the case, left in any doubt on the subject. In her enraged fury, Mrs. McLaughlin caught up a monkey-wrench, and inflicted such severe injuries on the head of Mollie Thompson that she died the next morning. Since the arrest of the woman the following has been given as

THE STATEMENT OF MRS. M'LAUGHLIN.

I do not feel that I am responsible for the death of the late Mollie Thompson. The families of Mr. Peter Thompson, who departed this life some two years ago, and Mr. McLaughlin have been on intimate terms during the past twenty-five years. My husband has seen Mollie Thompson, the daughter of Peter, grow up from childhood; and soon after her brother died, my husband said to me one day:—"Wife, my health is not very good, and I believe I will take a trip to the old country." "All right, William," said I; "the money you accumulate is yours, and you ought to have the privilege of its enjoyment; therefore I would say go by all means." About a week or so after this conversation Mollie Thompson, who was then living with her mother in Ninth street, came down to my house, and said to me:—"Uncle William"—she always called my husband uncle—"is about to pay a visit to Ireland. You know I have had a legacy left me in Scotland; suppose I accompany him on the trip? It will be a good chance for me. He can leave me in Edinburgh to see my mother's relatives, while he roams about Ireland, and when I get through with my business we can return." The relations between the two families were always amicable. I saw nothing wrong in the proposition, and I cheerfully consented, thinking it would be for the improvement of my husband's health, and an accommodation to Mollie. They left one year ago yesterday, with a God speed on my part, notwithstanding I felt that I should be lonely in the absence of him to whom I looked as the head of the house.

THE TRIP OF THE PAIR, AND WHAT OCCURRED.

When the train arrived in New York they sought a ship on which to take passage, and in the course of a week I received a note from Mollie, in which she stated that Uncle had looked for a vessel, but finding none to suit, they had concluded to go to Boston and sail from there. After pondering over the letter for awhile, I thought it strange that the magnificent seaport of New York could not afford a ship of proper calibre to take my party to the old Country; and the more I thought of the matter the more I thought I ought to make some inquiries about it. The result of my ponderings was that I wrote to a friend in New York to ask if my husband had sailed. In due course of time I received a reply which informed me that Mr. McLaughlin, my husband, and Mollie Thompson had sailed in the Kangaroo. Of course, such treachery in those whom I had trusted shocked me not a little; but I resolved to bear up under the infliction as best I could until their return, and I did so, burying my sorrows in my own heart.

After an absence of four or five months they returned, when upon a convenient time I upbraided my husband for his duplicity, and for such treatment of me without any alleged cause; and, anxious that peace should remain in the family, I said to him:—"Now, William, this is forgiven; but let this affair stop here, and nothing more shall be said about it." He apparently repented, and promised no more disturbance in the future.

THE PROMISE BROKEN—WHAT NEXT OCCURRED.

During one of the early summer months, I was called upon by a man formerly in the employ of Mr. McLaughlin, who casually inquired of me the name of his female friend boarding in a house in the vicinity of the Garden of Eden. Having noticed that my husband was frequently absent at nights, the words of the man again aroused the jealous feelings in my woman's nature, and I was determined to find out who the woman was, though I had my suspicions. To be assured, between 10 and 11 o'clock one night, I might have been seen travelling away in the direction of the house that had been pointed out to me as containing the woman who seemed to be my evil genius. I found the house. I saw my husband and Mollie Thompson together, and oh! sir, I thought my heart would break. I returned home, and the next day so outraged were my feelings, that I could not help but berate my husband for his continued ill-treatment. His replies were of a nature to still increase my anger, and I don't know what I did say. Finding that I had discovered their retreat, he then removed his miss, the aforesaid Mollie Thompson, to No. 212 Baymiller street, where she remained unknown to me until a couple of weeks ago, when I found out where she was domiciled by watching his footsteps. Determined that the *liaison* should be broken up, but not before I had remonstrated with the mother of Mollie against her apparent desire to break up a respectable family, praying her to take her daughter home, which possibly might have the effect to reform her, which was all of no avail, I disguised myself as a peddler—a seller of soap—and thus gained admission to the presence of Mollie, but my husband was not there. On Saturday last a week I again paid a visit to Mollie, and this time met a Miss Thompson, who keeps the house, and found my husband in the room, who did not recognize me. In a few moments Mollie came out from an adjoining room *en deshabille*, and partly intoxicated. Approaching me, she said:—"Now, woman, I told you not to come here any more." I merely remarked that I came here for my husband. "Your husband! Who is your husband?" "That man, Mr. McLaughlin!" "Why, that is my uncle William, and he has no wife!" "Yes, I am his wife, and have the documents to show it!" All the parties were taken by surprise, and Mollie caught hold of a "monkey-wrench" that lay close at hand, and rushing towards me struck me two blows, which drew my husband to his feet, who made the effort to ward off another blow Mollie had aimed at me, when she struck him a backhanded blow which staggered him back, then I caught the wrench from Mollie's hand, struck her a blow right over one of her eyes, and left the house. The only persons present at the time were my husband, Mollie, Mrs. Thompson, the keeper of the house, and Miss Alice Burns.

International Regatta at Paris.

An English paper says:—"A few days ago the secretary of the Humber Rowing Regatta Club, at Hull, received a letter from her Majesty's Commissioners respecting an international regatta proposed to be held this year (probably in July) at Paris, and inviting the club to take part in the event. The Imperial Commissioners have devoted a sum of £800 for prizes at the regatta; and contributions have been promised by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh (£100 each), the Duke of Marlborough, Sir John Pakington, Mr. George Denman, and others. Boats entered for the races will be conveyed from London to Paris and back again free of charge. An arrangement for their care and custody will be made at Paris."

Death of an Ex-Congressman.—The Hon. J. Dixon Roman, formerly a member of Congress from Maryland, died at Hagerstown on Saturday last. He had been in bad health for a long time.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR IN MAINE.

Two Aged Women Cut to Pieces with an Axe at Auburn, Maine, in their Own House—The Crime Undiscovered for Four Days—Arrest of the Supposed Criminal.

From the Lewistown (Maine) Journal, January 21.

On Saturday evening the lifeless and frozen bodies of Mrs. Susannah Kinsley, the widow of Justice Kinsley, aged about 64 years, and of Miss Polly Caswell, a maiden lady, aged about 67 years, were found horribly mangled, in the house owned by Mrs. Kinsley, and occupied by both, about half a mile this side of West Auburn, on the road leading from that place to this city, and about four miles from here.

The condition of the bodies at once showed that a most shocking murder had been committed, all the circumstances of which known at the present writing are as follows:—Saturday night, about dusk, Mr. Isaac Libbey, a shoemaker, living the third house this side of Widow Kinsley's (perhaps the distance of a quarter of a mile, went to her house for the purpose of obtaining some shoes which she and Miss Caswell had been binding or stitching. He noticed that no track had been made to the door since the storm of Thursday, but thought nothing of this, nor of the fact that the two doors on the front side of the houses were fastened, as the inmates were advanced in years and lived alone. He went to the side door and found that unhasped, but fastened by a prop leaning against it from the inside. This led him to notice that there was no smoke issuing from the chimney, and being somewhat startled, he proceeded to the nearest neighbor's, Mr. Otis Keith, about sixty or one hundred rods distant, and requested him to go with him to the widow Kinsley's. Mr. Libbey and Mr. Kieth went back to the house of widow Kinsley, and passed around the buildings to the rear, where they found the back door open, and snow blown into the small entry. The door leading directly from the entry into a small cook-room, perhaps eight feet square, as well as another leading from the cook-room into the sitting-room, were shut but not fastened. Opening both doors, and looking around by the dim light of the moon, they discovered a white object on the floor—so suggestive of some horrible tragedy, that both gentlemen at once beat a hasty retreat, and proceeded to a neighbor's to obtain a lantern and assistance. Having procured both, they returned to the house and there discovered a scene which made the blood almost freeze in their veins. On the floor, lying across the door-stoop, of an open door leading into a small entry separating the sitting-room from a sleeping apartment, was stretched the lifeless body of Polly Caswell—her head and shoulders in the entry, and her body and lower limbs in the sitting room. The body was partially covered with a night-dress, and on proceeding to take hold of it, it was found frozen stiffly, and giving evidence of having been in that condition for several days. A broken chair, covered with blood, lay near, affording evidence in itself that it had been used in aiding in the murder of Miss Caswell. Hardly had this terrible scene been realized before another still more terrible met their gaze. In the bed in a small bed-room about ten feet square, adjoining the sitting-room and connecting with it by a door, which was open, was the lifeless and ghastly body of the widow Kinsley, also frozen stiff, and lying, with her night-clothes on, in a pool of congealed blood. The bed-clothes were matted with blood, the quilt and feather-tick torn, and feathers were scattered about, and everything indicated that a terrible struggle for life had there taken place, Mrs. Kinsley being a large and powerful woman. The body of Mrs. Kinsley was horribly cut and mangled. The jugular vein was severed by a deep gash on the side of the throat. There were also cuts on the left jaw-bone and on the left forehead, a gash nearly six inches in length on the left leg, and severe bruises on the left shoulder, not to mention many minor cuts and bruises. The evidence was conclusive that a rape had been committed or attempted. The immediate cause of her death was the severing of the jugular vein. Appearances indicate that the murderer or murderers had attacked widow Kinsley in her bed, from which she had not arisen. Miss Caswell had received severe blows on her head and face (probably by the chair), her skull was fractured, her left wrist broken, her wrist and left shoulder bruised. There was also a bruise over her right eye, a cut on her left arm above the elbow, and cut on the left knuckles. The immediate cause of her death was probably the fracture of the skull, although it is possible that this might only have produced insensibility, and that freezing did the rest. Blood was found by the side of the stove in the sitting-room, near the mantelpiece, indicating that Miss Caswell had been attacked there first, and pursued towards the door to the entry opening into the room, where she was stricken down. The supposition is that Miss Caswell, who slept in a room in another part of the house, was awakened by the noise of the struggle in Widow Kinsley's room, and arose and came out into the sitting-room, and was reaching to the mantelpiece for a lamp and a match to light it, when she was struck by the villain—who probably had finished his work with Mrs. Kinsley—with a chair. Miss Caswell, not being rendered powerless by the blow, probably attempted to flee to her room, the villain following, and beating and cutting her until she fell in the doorway. Her wrist was undoubtedly broken in attempting to ward off the blows of the chair. There were no indications that the house or any of the bureaus, drawers, or trunks had been examined, or that anything had been removed. The murderer had left nothing behind which had been used by him in the commission of the crime except the broken chair. Although his clothes must have been more or less covered with blood from the struggle with Mrs. Kinsley, yet no indications of anything removed or left behind could be discovered. Neither was there the least inqication that plunder was the object of the villain. A coroner's jury, which was summoned on Saturday night, examined the bodies and wounds, arriving at the conclusion that a rape had been committed on the body of Mrs. Kinsley. All the facts which we have narrated, and others of which we will speak hereafter, were elicited. The investigations of the jury extended into Sunday forenoon, and their verdict, of course, could only be that the deceased was murdered by some person or persons unknown. Wednesday evening a neighbor called at the house and spent a portion of the evening there, leaving Mrs. Kinsley and Miss Casswell in their usual health and spirits. A third member of the family (Miss Kinsley), a daughter of widow Kinsley, was providentially absent at Auburn, and thus her life was saved. These circumstances point very clearly to some time Wednesday night, or early Thursday morning, as the time when the murder was committed. Thursday the storm raged, and scarcely a person passed along the road during the day, and Friday the wind blew and the roads were blockaded; and it was not until Saturday that one would have been likely to notice the house. In investigating as to who committed the deed, the only circumstances of significance are these:—About 2½ o'clock Thursday morning the family of Isaac Libby, who lives in the third house below Widow Kinsley's, as we have already stated, were awakened by a noise of some one trying to get in at the window of their sleeping-room. Mr. Libby arose, went to the window, and there saw a man, Mr. Libby immediately asked him what he wanted? "I want to go in and warm myself," he replied. Mr. Libby being very suspicious of the appearance of the man, responded, "I can't let you in; go away." Upon this the strange visitor went around to another window, and made an attempt to raise it, and soon after went away. Sunday, one Nathaniel Johnson, of North Yarmouth, who has been a laborer in this city for some time, was arrested by Constable Ricker, at Mr. Ricker's, near the Poor Farm, in Auburn, on suspicion of being the murderer. Johnson was once turned over to the hands of Officer Littlefield, who brought him to Auburn Jail on Sunday afternoon, where he is now confined. Johnson is a very heavy man, about 35 or 40 years of age, wears a long frock and a Kossuth hat. He has not in years past sustained a good reputation, having been before the Police Court for drunkenness, and having served a season in jail for larceny. He has driven a team for various parties in Auburn, and has been frequently on the street here. He avers that he is innocent of the murder.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, January 25, 1867.

The Stock Market was very dull this morning, and prices were unsettled and lower. In Government bonds there was no material change to notice. 6s of 1881 sold at 107¼. 99¾ was bid for 10-40s; 103 for 7·30s; and 107¼ for old 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 100½; and old do. at 96½@96¾.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at from 50½@50¾, closing at 50½, a decline of ¼ on the closing price last evening; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56, no change; Camden and Amboy at 126¼, a decline of ½; Catawissa preferred at 28¾@29¼, a decline of ½; and Philadelphia and Erie at 30½, a decline of ½; 29¼ was bid for Little Schuylkill; 56 for Minehill; 60 for Lehigh Valley; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 54 for Phadelphia and Baltimore; and 45 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were dull. 62 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 19¾ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 31 for Spruce and Pine; 51 for Chesnut and Walnut; 14 for Hestonville; 27 for Girard College; 9 for Ridge Avenue; and 40 for Union.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Seventh National sold at 105. 139 was bid for First National; 115 for Third National; 152 for Philadelphia; 56 for Commercial; 58 for Penn Township; 31½ for Manufacturers'; 65 for City; 41 for Consolidation; 57 for Commonwealth; and 60 for Corn Exchange.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 54¾ was bid for Lehigh Navigation; 13 for Susquehanna Canal; and 56 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10¾ A. M., 134; 11 A. M., 133¾; 12 M., 134¼; 1 P. M., 134¼, a decline of ¼ on the closing price last evening.

—The New York *Herald* of this morning thus speaks of the condition of Wall street yesterday:—

"This has been a day of excitement and panic on the Stock Exchange rarely equalled in its history. The failure of a firm belonging to the public board (A. J. Meyer & Co.) was reported at the opening of business, coupled with the statement that Mr. Yelverton, the President of the Bank of North America, with which the house did business, had died suddenly in consequence of the announcement made to him that the firm in question had overdrawn its account to the amount of $219,000. Confirmation of the death of Mr. Yelverton followed, and rumors of other failures were circulated. A feeling of distrust seemed to seize upon the entire street, including the banks, and loans were called in to a large extent. Stocks were, therefore, pressed for sale, and the bears stimulated the fall of prices by selling "short" freely. The demoralization of the market increased in the afternoon, and one of the strongest and oldest houses in the street was numbered among the rumored failures, but without any corroborating testimony. Two or three 'three and a shilling' or outside bidders were said to have failed by arrangement with the houses employing them, in order to save the latter from taking the stocks which they had bought, and this was interpreted as a sign of weakness in other quarters, which only added fuel to the devouring element."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

200 sh Read....lots.c 50¼ | 100 sh Reading.....c 50¼

FIRST BOARD.

$900 City 6s new.lts.100¼ | 11 sh Penna R..lots 56
$1000 Sch Nav 6s 82 80 | 100 sh Ph & E..... 30¼
$1000 do 7 p c b l d b 85½ | 600 sh Ocean.....ots. 2¼
$1500 U S 6s.81.reg le s5wn.107⅞ | 10 sh Leh Val R scp $10 paid. lts 15
$3000 C & A mt 89.is 95 | 12 sh Cam & A.....'26
10 sh Sev Nat Bk...105 | 100 sh Cata pf..... 29¼
100 sh Reading....b5 50¼ | 100 sh do.....2d 29¼
100 sh do..... 50¼ | 100 sh do.....b30 29½
100 sh do.....s5 50¼ | 100 sh do..... 29
100 sh do..... 50¼ | 100 sh do.....b60 29
100 sh do.....c 50¼ | 100 sh do..... 28¾
200 sh do.lots.b60 50¼ | 100 sh do b60 29
200 sh do..... 50¼ | 200 sh do.....lots 28¾
200 sh do..... 50¼ | 100 sh do.....b5 28¾
200 sh do.....c 50¼ | 100 sh do..... 28¾
200 sh do.lts.b5int 50¼ | 100 sh do.....2d 28¾

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 134¼@134½; Silver ¼s and ⅛s, 130; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16½; do., July, 1864, 16; do., August, 1864, 15½; do., October, 1864, 14¼; do., December, 1864, 13½; do., May, 1865, 11½; do., August, 1865, 10¼; do., September, 1865, 10; do., October, 1865, 9¼.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 107¼@107½; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 106@107¼; do., 1864, 105@105½; do., 1865, 105¼@105½; do., new, 1865, 104½@104¾; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 99¾@99¾; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 104@104½; do., 2d series, 103¾@104¼; 3d series, 103¾@104¼; Compounds, December, 1864, 12¾@13¾.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, January 25.—The Flour Market continues extremely quiet, but with a continuation of light receipts and stocks, holders are firm in their views. There was no demand for shipment, and the home consumers purchased very sparingly. Sales of a few hundred barrels at $8@8 75 ₱ barrel for superfine; $9@10·50 for extras; $11 50@13 for common and choice Northwestern extra family; $12@14 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and fancy brands at $14 50@17, according to quality. Rye Flour is held firmly at $7·25 ₱ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The market is nearly bare of prime Wheat and this is the only description for which there is any inquiry. In the absence of sales we quote Pennsylvania red at $2 75@3 10; Southern do. at $3 10@3·20; and white at $3 20@3 40. Rye ranges from $1 35 to $1·36 ₱ bushel for Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet, and prices are not so strong; sales at 97c @$1 ₱ bushel for new yellow. Oats remain without change; sales at 57@58c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Whisky—The contraband article sells freely at $1·50@1 75 per gallon.

Literary Activity in England.

According to the London *Bookseller*, 4204 new books and new editions appeared in England last year. They are classified as follows:—Religious books and pamphlets, 849; biographical and historical, 194; medical and surgical, 160; poetry and the drama, 232; novels, 390; minor fiction and children's books, 544; travels, topography and geography, 195; annuals and serials (volumes only), 225; agriculture, horticulture, etc., 64; English philology and education, 196; European and classical philology and translation, 161; law, 84; naval, military, and engineering, 39; science, natural history, etc., 147; trade and commerce, 79; politics and questions of the day, 167; illustrated works, 85; art, architecture, etc., 34; miscellaneous, not classified, 359. Total, 4204.

THIRD EDITION

LATE FROM MEXICO.

A Monster Fraud in New York.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Railroad Accidents in New York and Pennsylvania.

THE CINCINNATI TRAGEDY.

Our Local Reports.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, January 25.

Small Arms in the War.

The following report from Brevet Major-General Dyer, Chief of Ordnance, was sent to the House by the Secretary of Statistics of small arms used by the Government in the suppression of the Rebellion:—

Fabricated, 801,997 rifle muskets, calibre 58, Springfield Armory, average cost, $11·97; purchased of American manufacture, 393,961 breech-loading carbines, $22·73; 670,817 rifle muskets, calibre 58, Springfield model, $19·23; 54,177 muskets and rifles, calibre 58 Springfield model, $28·15; 359,449 revolving pistols, $15·92; 548 pistols of various kinds, $6·10. Purchased of foreign manufacture—10,251 carbines, muzzle loading, $6·90; 428,292 Enfield rifles, $20·07; 736,049 muskets and rifles of other kinds, $13 66; 12,374 revolving pistols, $16·57.

Colored Republicans.

The Republican Association of the District, at a meeting held last night, admitted several colored citizens as members, and proclaimed their intention to do so in case of every application—their standard of membership being merely a requirement that applicants shall be Republicans in politics and of good moral character.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Political Movements—Nominations for Conservative Councils, Etc. Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, January 25.—The nominations which were made at the primary ward meetings last night of candidates for City Council and delegates to the City Convention, to nominate a Mayor, by conservatives, are generally unsatisfactory. There was a large attendance of the rough element at all the wards, and considerable disturbance.

The whole movement seems so unpalatable to the better portion of our citizens generally, that a town meeting will probably be called to take the nomination out of the hands of the old hackneyed wireworkers. The excitement is very intense and intensifying. The conservatives apprehend they will be outwitted by the radicals, who do not propose making an open party nomination, but hope to get their men elected under the garb and patronage of the conservatives.

Governor Swann will be made United States Senator to-day.

Baltimore will be in a whirlwind until after the pending election of Mayor and Councilmen.

The Reported Resistance to Impeachment.

WASHINGTON, January 25.—The National *Republican* denies that an article favoring armed resistance to Congress, ever appeared in it, although it was credited to that journal in different parts of the country, accompanied by the statement that it was authorized and sanctioned by the President.

The *Republican* says that it has the highest authority for asserting that the article alluded to was not authorized or sanctioned by the President in any journal at any time.

Inventor of Gas Light.

The credit of originating lighting by gas is generally supposed to belong to the English, but there is no doubt that they took the hint from a French source. Philippe le Bon, an ingenious engineer of roads and bridges in France, in 1785 adopted the idea of using, for the purpose of illumination, the gases distilled during the combustion of wood. He labored a long time in the attempt to perfect his crude invention, and it was not until 1799 that he confided his discovery to the Institute at Paris. In September, 1800, he took out a patent, and in 1801 published a memoir containing the result of his researches. From 1799 to 1802 Le Bon made numerous experiments at Havre, but, as is generally the case with new discoveries, his thermo lamps met with but little favor from the public, and he finally retired to Versailles, where he eventually died in extreme poverty.

The English soon improved upon and put in practice the crude ideas of Philippe le Bon. In 1804 Windsor patented and claimed the credit of inventing the process of lighting by gas. In 1805 several shops in Birmingham were thus illuminated, and among those who used the new light was Watt, the inventor of the steam engine. The first use of gas in London was in 1816, and it was not until 1818 that this brilliant discovery, or invention—really of French origin—was applied in France.

Michigan Salt.

The State of Michigan now produces over a million bushels of salt per year. The following comparative statement of the amount of salt manufactured in the Saginaw Valley is from the Saginaw *Enterprise*:—

	Barrels.
Salt made in 1860	4000
Salt made in 1861	125,000
Salt made in 1862	243,000
Salt made in 1863	406,356
Salt made in 1864	329,072
Salt made in 1865	428,515
Salt made in 1866	116,144

Receipts of Chicago Theatres.—The receipts of the Chicago Theatres last year were as follows:—McVicker's, $120,143; Wood's Museum, $144,239; Crosby's Opera House, $75,367; Varieties, $40,346. Total, $380,095.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Pierce and Brewster.—This morning T. B. Dwight, Esq., prosecuting attorney, mentioned to the court a communication of the illness of Mr. Cassidy, and requested on that account, Mr. Cassidy being counsel for the defendant, that the case of the Commonwealth vs. James W. Edmundson be postponed until next term. The Court granted the application, and directed the clerk to mark the case on the bill postponed on account of the illness of defendant's counsel.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Martha Quigley, also, Mr. Dwight stated that one of the officers of the Court had seen the defendant in the Nineteenth District, and that Policeman Grant was on the search for her, but as yet the arrest had not been made. In consequence it was impossible to try the case; but as soon as the defendant shall be brought in, the Commonwealth would be ready to try the case. Counsel for the defense having nothing to say to the contrary, the Court adjourned till to-morrow morning, the jury having been discharged until Monday.

THE WILLIAMS CASE—ANOTHER POSTPONEMENT—DETECTIVE FRANKLIN STILL UNABLE TO ATTEND COURT.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.—This morning the Commonwealth made an application for a continuance of the trial of Gotlieb Williams until next term.

Mr. Dwight, acting District Attorney, said:—Your Honors, I now desire to renew the application I made on Tuesday on the part of the Commonwealth in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Gotlieb Williams. Dr. Jones, the Physician of the Pennsylvania Asylum, I will now call as a witness.

Dr. Jones, affirmed.—I am the physician having charge of the male department of the Pennsylvania Asylum for the Insane; I know Mr. Benjamin Franklin; he is now under my charge, and has been so since the 30th of October last; the present condition of his mental health is such that he could not come to Court to testify in a criminal case.

Cross-examined—He is laboring under very high mental excitement; his mind is also full of delusion and vagaries; he is under the impression he possesses great power and enormous wealth; yesterday he wanted to dig a canal in Chesnut street, fill it with coal-oil, set it on fire, and burn the whole city: I cannot tell how long this insanity will last; I fear that it is an incurable case; his condition was very nearly the same when he first came under my charge as it is at present; his delusions were as great, but his excitement was not as apparent; I could not form an opinion as to how long he had been in this condition previous to his being put under my charge.

The testimony here closed, and Mr. Dwight said:—If the Court please, I am informed by the District Attorney that the entire facts of this case are these:—This homicide happened in September last, and Williams was arrested and bound over to appear at the October sessions of the Court. We then had more than twelve homicide cases. Eight or nine of them were tried. A day was fixed for the trial of Williams, and Mr. Mann said he would then be prepared to go on with it. The prisoner's counsel asked for a few days' delay, in consequence of the cases occupying longer time than was expected. When the day arrived some case was upon the docket, and other cases which had the precedence of this were to be tried—the case of the Commonwealth vs. Maguire, which occupied ten days, at the end of which the Court was wearied; accordingly all the business of the Oyer and Terminer passed over to this term of the Court, and we now make an application that this case may go over to the next term, and as a legal ground, we offer the present mental condition of Mr. Franklin. No doubt it may be that he will not be in a perfectly fit condition to appear here, but it may be that he will so far recover as to give us the benefit of his testimony, and so as we shall be better prepared for consultation with him. We are now having a consultation with him.

This application is made in good faith, in order that the Commonwealth may be relieved from the Act of Assembly which requires that where a prisoner has been bound over to a specific term of the Court, and is not tried, and it goes over to the second term, he can be discharged. That act has been construed so that its provisions shall not apply where there is not, practically, good and sufficient grounds, so that there shall be no injudicious or improper delay on the part of the prosecution, in accordance with which the prisoner is kept in confinement without an opportunity of going to trial. The condition of affairs last term, coupled with the condition of Mr Franklin is such as brings us within the spirit of this rule. We have not delayed the case through unwillingness, but because it was an impossibility, owing to the pressing business of the last term of court, coupled with the further business of this term of court.

Detective Franklin was very diligent in working up this case. What the result of his labors were will be given in detail when the case is tried. They were somewhat protracted and somewhat searching, and we desire to avail ourselves of it because we can do so.

Counsel for the Prisoner—The continuance we asked for, mentioned by the District Attorney, was not properly a continuance. I was informed then, as I was this morning, that Gotlieb Williams was in Court for trial. I came into Court, and I stated it was impossible for me to go on with the trial without an opportunity afforded me to get my witnesses. Judge Allison said five days or a week would be allowed me; at the end of that time the Commonwealth had her witnesses here; so had we. The District Attorney was not present; I asked for trial; there was nothing then said about the insanity of Mr. Franklin; there was no ground for a continuance mentioned; the witnesses on both sides were discharged. It is proper for me to state that the District Attorney did not require a continuance; he said so to me in the presence of the Clerk of the Court; we are anxious to be tried, and we have the right to be tried. This physician deposes that Mr. Franklin may never be restored to his reason. Are we to wait month after month, term after term, for such a possibility? Is my client to be deprived of his constitutional rights. In the meantime, waiting the result of Mr. Franklin's insanity, I think sir, that would be monstrous. There is no ground for showing how far Mr. Franklin's testimony is material in this case. There is no materiality alleged. Other detectives who were with him know quite as much as he. There was full publicity given in the papers it is proven here that it is unknown how long his insanity may endure. From the character of the evidence, and from the accounts given, I am afraid it will continue during life.

Mr. Dwight—I have only to say that I make the application because I was instructed to do so on the preceding day of this week, and have received no direction to the contrary as yet. I know nothing more than I have stated.

Judge Brewster—The fact is that this witness is material, and the Commonwealth cannot safely go to trial without him. This is testified to by an expert, and the fact that he is unable to attend Court by reason of a very serious disorder, is also testified to. The case was before us a few days ago, but we had not the testimony of an expert upon this question. We are therefore of the opinion, under these circumstances, that the Commonwealth is entitled to a continuance precisely as we granted it to the defendant.

The case then went over to the next term of Court.

District Court—Judge Sharswood.—S. A. Jermon vs. Lyons & Taylor. A feigned issue to try the ownership of a horse levied upon by the Sheriff. On trial.

Religious Liberty in Switzerland.

A Paris journal says:—"The question of religious liberty is being warmly agitated at the present time in the city of Berne. M. Langhans, almoner to the normal school of Munchenbuchsee, published a course of religion which was brought under the notice of the Grand Council of Berne, which assembly decided, by seventy-three votes against sixty-one that the Council of State should be requested to take steps with a view to preventing anything contrary to the doctrine of the National Church of Berne from being taught. But what is this doctrine? The Minister of Worship has in vain asked where it is to be found. In Scripture, it is said. Very good. This is also the opinion of M. Langhans. But is this professor to be prevented from adopting as true that which his conscience tells him to be true? The decision of the Council of State has produced great agitation in the canton, meetings have been held, and a journal founded to defend the principles of religious liberty. Let us hope that it will penetrate into the old citadel of Protestant orthodoxy."

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The Great Conflict in England between King and Parliament.

From the Herald.

The great conflict in England between King and Parliament, between royal prerogative and parliamentary privileges, lasted during four reigns. Its varying fortunes were accompanied by "seditions, impeachments, rebellions, battles, sieges, proscriptions, judicial massacres." During many years, says Macaulay, "the executive power and the legislative power had so effectually impeded each other that the State had been of no account in Europe," until, as he shows, the long, fierce, and doubtful struggle terminated happily in the entire union between the throne and the Parliament, which was announced when the King-at-arms proclaimed William and Mary before Whitehall gate.

The strife had grown out of the ancient antagonism between the superstition of the divine right of kings and the idea of popular liberty. With the triumph of the latter it resulted in the declaration of right. This, "though it made nothing law which was not law before," contained the germs of all good laws, and formally recognized and established a fundamental principle of the British Constitution, which is also a fundamental principle of the Constitution of the United States. This may be defined as the subordination of the Executive to the Legislative department of Government.

Five hundred years ago this principle, which is so old that none can tell when it began to exist, had become authoritative in England. Ample as were the prerogatives of the sovereign, "no English king ever laid claim to general legislative power." The most violent and imperious Plantagenet was aware that the king could not legislate nor impose taxes without the consent of his Parliament, and that he was bound to conduct the executive administration according to the laws of the land, his advisers and agents being responsible if he broke those laws. The rule as to taxation was among the articles which John was compelled by the barons to sign. Edward I and his powerful grandson ventured to break it, but both found it expedient to yield to the opposition which they encountered. Bracton, who wrote under the reign of Henry III, said "the King hath also a superior, namely, God, and also the law." Sir William Blackstone declares, "the principal duty of the King is to govern his people according to law." The King of Great Britain, in his coronation oath, solemnly promises to govern the people of his kingdom "according to the statutes in Parliament agreed on, and the laws and customs of the same." Mr. Conkling, in his recent treatise on "Executive Power," refers to the fact that Charles I lost his head, and James II was driven from his throne "by the persistent assumption of powers without warrant of law." The same writer cites the memorable answer of Roger Sherman to the elder Adams, objecting to the participation of the Senate in the power of appointment to office, "the Executive is not to execute its own will, but the will of the Legislature declared by the laws."

This fundamental principle alike of the British and the American Constitutions has by no means been strictly observed by all English sovereigns. But it has always existed to restrain the royal prerogative. The Tudors, during their reign of one hundred and twenty years, occasionally, like the Plantagenets, invaded the rights of their subjects, exacted taxes in the shape of loans and gifts, and dispensed with penal statutes; "nay," adds the historian, "though they never presumed to enact any law by their own authority, they occasionally took upon themselves, when Parliament was not sitting, to meet temporary exigencies by temporary edicts." But they could not carry oppression beyond a certain point without encountering determined resistance, and they had "to watch, with constant anxiety the temper of the country." Even the proud and wilful Henry VIII found himself obliged, on one occasion, to retract a demand to apologize publicly for his infraction of the laws. The Tudors, notwithstanding their fiery spirit, "never once, like some of their predecessors and some of their successors, carried obstinacy to a fatal point." From Henry III to Elizabeth, England flourished under a system which contained the germs of the institutions of the present day. The subsequent strife between the Crown and the Parliament would, doubtless, have commenced early in the reign of Elizabeth, when the discontented Puritans began to return a majority in the House of Commons; but the struggle for life or death between Catholic Europe and Protestant Europe left little time for internal dissensions. "It was in the Parliament of 1681 that the opposition, which had, during forty years, been silently gathering and husbanding strength, fought its great battle and won its first victory." From that date until the accession of William and Mary English history is, to a great extent, the history of a struggle for power between King and Parliament. Many another victory was afterwards won and many a sore defeat was sustained by the opponents of royal encroachments upon provinces rightfully belonging to the Legislature. James I enraged and alarmed his Parliament by constantly telling them that "they held their privileges merely during his pleasure, and that they had no more business to inquire what he might lawfully do than what the Deity might lawfully do." "Yet he quailed before them." Charles I defied constitutional opposition at Westminster, dissolved Parliament after Parliament, closing the doors of Westminster Hall for eleven years at a stretch, and systematically attempted to make himself a despot and to reduce Parliament to a nullity. Parliament became convinced that they and the country would be safe only when he should be utterly helpless. Charles I lost first his prerogative and at last his head. Cromwell had the means of conducting the administration without the support of his Parliaments and in defiance of their opposition. He soon found that his wish to govern constitutionally was unavailing, and that he could not substitute the empire of the laws for the empire of the sword. Richard, his son, was overcome by the coalition of the military malcontents and the republican minority of the House of Commons. Parliament was slowly but constantly gaining ground on the royal prerogative during the reign of Charles II, and his death was speedily followed by signs that the great conflict was approaching a final issue. James II could boast of one of the most obsequious of the fifteen Parliaments held by the Stuarts, but his wishes to repeal the Test act and the Habeas Corpus act and to raise a large standing army, together with his thraldom to France, unwilling as it was, aggravated the growing dissatisfaction of both Parliament and people. "All," says the historian, "was transition, conflict, and disorder. The chief business of the sovereign was to infringe the privileges of the Legislature. The chief business of the Legislature was to encroach upon the prerogatives of the sovereign." At length James ignominiously fled and lost his throne. The first wish of William was that there should be concord between the throne and the Parliament. His wish was fulfilled. "The King-at-Arms, who proclaimed William and Mary before Whitehall gate, did in truth announce that this great struggle was over; that there was entire union between the throne and the Parliament; that England, long dependent and degraded, was again a power of the first rank; that the ancient laws by which the prerogative was bounded would thenceforth be held as sacred as the prerogative itself, and would be followed out to all their consequences; that the executive administration would be conducted in conformity with the sense of the representatives of the nation; and that no reform which the two Houses should, after mature deliberation, propose would be obstinately withstood by the sovereigns." In all this, is there no lesson for President and Congress, as well as for King and Parliament?"

Negro Minstrelsy in Congress.

From the Tribune.

"Oh! Dixey," exclaimed an enthusiastic lady in our hearing, while watching that celebrated negro minstrel go through his performance with the bones, "Dixey is my ideal!" To what pitch her admiration would have been raised we can only infer, had she witnessed the scenes in the House of Representatives on Tuesday. Without the aid of burnt-cork, our Congressmen succeeded in putting to shame the buffooneries of the hitherto unrivalled Cool White or the amusing Billy Birch. At 4½ o'clock Tuesday afternoon, on motion of the Democratic members, the House resolved itself into a company of very low comedians, and treated the country to a burlesque of legislation, which continued most of the night. It would have been very funny, indeed, if it had not been very disgraceful.

The farce began in the determination of the minority to postpone the passage of Mr. Boutwell's Test Oath bill, by offering filibustering motions, and ordering the yeas and nays. The unpleasant prospect of an all-night session caused many members to desert their seats, and the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to arrest the delinquents. These unfortunate men were brought from the hotels and restaurants in which they had taken refuge, and forced to join or witness the melancholy performance. In a little while, the floor of the House would have been converted into a dining hall and smoking room, but for the decision of Mr. Colfax that dinners and cigars were out of order. Deprived of these amusements, the members sought others even less in keeping with their dignity, and it is hard to say whether Republicans or Democrats did the more to make Congress disreputable. Mr. Rogers, the Democratic leader, inquired whether ham sandwiches could not be supplied; but then Mr. Pike, Republican, from Maine, suggested that the fines imposed should go for drinks. Mr. Eldridge, Democrat, requested Mr. Grinnell to entertain the company with the song of "John Brown," and Mr. Grinnell, in return, wanted Mr. Eldridge to sing

"And are we Rebels yet alive,
And do we yet rebel;
And is it not amazing grace,
That we are not in hell?"

Mr. Buckland wanted to be excused for running away, on the ground that he had been to dinner, and Mr. Schenck was in favor of remitting the fine, thinking that to dine in the restaurant of the House was penalty enough. This was a joke which we assure Mr. Schenck no comic paper would publish, and the reporter should be censured for telegraphing it. We object to paying for impromieties which are not even funny. If want of dignity is wit, why did not the members play leap frog all night, for then they would have been still wittier? We are sorry that Mr. Colfax, who enforced some of the rules sternly, did not assert the dignity of the Speakership, and read the House a severe lesson, instead of joining in its silly fun. But he seems to have made little effort to spare the country this shame.

Amid such scenes the jovial members passed the night, varying the entertainment by motions to adjourn till Thursday, to amend by substituting Friday, to amend the amendment by making it Friday at 12 o'clock, to amend the amendment to the amendment by making it five minutes after 12, and so on till this shallow fountain of bad wit was exhausted, till the wide-mouthed spectators in the gallery were tired of laughing at the buffoons, and the buffoons themselves were too sleepy to laugh at each other. Then the House adjourned to meet in a few hours, pass Mr. Boutwell's bill and the Post Office appropriation, and then, still sleepy, adjourned again, to go to bed and give themselves the repose they so badly needed. The Republican majority showed itself foolishly weak in yielding to this Democratic demand for debate on a question upon which the previous question had been called. It should have granted it at the first, or not at all. A majority, being able to work in sections, must finally, if it has pluck, tire out a minority, and the Republicans should have stood out for a week, if necessary. For the sake of discipline, and to prevent future filibustering, it would have been politic and right to have done so.

It is rather mean that Congress should attempt to deprive our negro minstrels of their occupation. Why should Mr. Rogers try to take the bread and butter from the comic Birch, or Mr. Pike seek to wrest the banjo from the reluctant Davy Wambold? Congress offers the public, for nothing, a walk around, for which the regular minstrels must charge a high price, with the additional attraction of indecency, which the latter would scorn. The minstrel business will be ruined unless Congress reforms its manners; for who would pay to see George Christy's buffooneries when Messrs. Eldridge and Grinnell perform orgies twice as outrageous without any fee? If these gentlemen are ambitious of distinction in this line, let them black their faces, and with bones and banjo legitimately amuse the public. As Congressmen they simply disgust it. The late William E. Burton was a great comedian, but even Mr. Johnson, who in his recent tour professed to have "left his dignity at home," would not voluntarily have chosen "Toodies" as a model for the delivery of his inauguration address. Therefore, if Congress intends to go into the negro minstrelsy business, let it do so with energy, and immediately make an appropriation to purchase burnt cork, bones, banjos, and tamborines. The regular minstrels may then undertake the settlement of the great questions of finance, the tariff, impeachment, and the reconstruction of the South.

The Power of Legislative Majorities—The Previous Question in the House of Representatives.

From the Times.

The tyranny of the majority is perhaps a contingent evil which politicians who are in a minority are prone to exaggerate. As applied to the people, we believe that it is in the main a groundless fear; certainly we have as little faith as the *North American Review* in the efficacy of legislation as a restraining influence. What the majority enact they may repeal. The checks and balances provided against the despotism of numbers are always at their disposal; so that in the end the safety and success of democratic government necessarily depend upon the inherent honesty and generosity of the popular judgment. The people are neither tyrants nor knaves, and we are not afraid that they will ever be chargeable with permanent wrong.

The previous question," as employed in Congress, does not emanate from the country's will. The people are fond of fair play, and in the hands of a parliamentary majority "the previous question" becomes an instrument of rank injustice. Rightly used, it is essential to the smooth working of the representative system. It frustrates the machinations of a minority who are intent, for factious purposes, upon frustrating lawful plans of the majority; and to this extent it is useful. But it would indicate "the tyranny of the majority" if it were systematically resorted to as a means of preventing, not merely unpleasant debate, but the debate which is necessary to the understanding of a subject under consideration.

Mr. Stevens familiarized us last session with this abuse of a wholesome power in relation to the recommendations of the Reconstruction Committee. Important propositions were forced through the House without so much as a pretense of courtesy towards the minority. They were denied the privilege of seeking explanation, or setting forth the grounds of their opposition. Might was made Right. The majority fell back upon the sheer force of numbers, and, under the guise of expediting business, exemplified "the tyranny of the majority" to perfection.

There has been no grosser illustration of this tyranny, however, than that of which the House was the scene on Tuesday night. A bill reported by Mr. Boutwell, from the Judiciary Committee, prohibits any person connected with the Rebellion from practising as attorney or counsellor in any Federal Court. Its origin is, of course, traceable to the recent decision of the Supreme Court, which is to be thus circumvented, so far as the application of a test oath to lawyers is concerned. It opens a wide and most important subject. The constitutionality and propriety of the Supreme Court action, the relation of that Court to Congress, the probable inefficacy of a measure which, in its essence, embodies the principle declared to be unconstitutional by a majority of the judges—these and a dozen correlative points challenge notice in connection with Mr. Boutwell's bill. If a case can be conceived for calmness and moderation of statement, and fullness and fairness of discussion, this is one. But Mr. Boutwell, acting, we presume, under the direction of the Judiciary Committee, refused time for examination, for thought, or for the utterance of thoughts already formed by other members of the House. He relied simply and solely upon the organized power of the majority, and the sufficiency of "the previous question" as an agency for suppressing awkward interrogatory and stifling inconvenient debate.

The contest that followed appears to have been discreditable to the body that permitted it. The House is supposed to be a deliberative institution—every member possessed of rights which no majority can decently disregard. Mr. Boutwell, Mr. Schenck, and others of the majority, exerted themselves to prove the unsoundness of this supposition. The minority—as Messrs. Boutwell and Schenck decide—have no rights: neither the right to call for explanation, nor the right to state their own interpretations of the Constitution and duty. Mr. Chanler asked for time to speak, and Mr. Boutwell graciously conceded five minutes. Mr. Rogers and Mr. Hale were respectively allowed other five minutes and no more. Mr. Johnson pleaded—not for five, but—for two minutes, and Mr. Boutwell refused, because other members might also claim two minutes each. For the majority sustained Mr. Boutwell's application of "the previous question," and would hear not another syllable in opposition. Through two stages the bill went at lightning speed: the majority flushed with power, the minority helpless in its presence. The third reading, however, was not to be had quite so easily. The parliamentary system has other devices than that employed by Mr. Boutwell. It provides the minority certain weapons of defense, in the shape of the constant renewal of motions to adjourn; and to these the opponents of the bill were finally driven. By a succession of what, in other circumstances, would be vexatious motions, they succeeded in fighting off the decisive vote. During the greater part of the afternoon, through the long, wearisome night, and until 8 o'clock Wednesday morning, they held "the tyrant majority" at bay. Compromises were attempted, but in vain. Laggards and absentees were made to realize the Speaker's authority. The majority, strong in numbers, by turns rested and watched; the minority, with none to spare, watched steadily all the time. An hour for debate on Wednesday was the utmost they sought, and, being denied this poor privilege, they had no remedy save patience and persistency. Finally these qualities triumphed. "The previous question turned out to be not always omnipotent. Mr. Boutwell, more liberal than Mr. Schenck, yielded just one hour, with an understanding that the vote should then be had. And at 8 on Wednesday the House adjourned, meeting again at 11, and at noon dividing on the question of the third reading, which was carried by a large majority.

With the provisions of the measure which gave rise to these extraordinary proceedings we have for the moment nothing to do. It may be constitutional; it may be expedient; it may be right. Grant all this, and the merit of the struggle between the majority and the minority will remain untouched. The fact will still be that the majority, incensed by the assertion of right on the part of the minority, insisted upon the suppression of debate in regard to a bill which indirectly brings Congress into collision with the Supreme Court, and the bearings of which had confessedly been hastily weighed by the Judiciary Committee. The reason assigned by Mr. Boutwell for refusing debate was the very reason which established the necessity of debate. The Committee, he admitted, had only two hours for the report; yet members of the House, forsooth, were not allowed two minutes to say why the bill should be amended or rejected!

We submit that no party is or can be strong enough to continue this course with impunity. It may triumph for a time, but sooner or later a reaction must come, from which the promoters of proceedings like these will be the first to suffer. The country wants bold legislation, and wants it promptly. But we believe it does not desire that even wholesome measures shall be pushed through Congress in utter defiance of the safeguards of republican government.

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COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
AUGUST 10 NOTES CONVERTED INTO NEW 5-20 BONDS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stock Bought and Sold on Commission 1 31

CIRCULAR.

OFFICE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 412 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA, January, 1867.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that they are entitled to subscribe at par, for one share of new stock for each five shares of stock standing in their respective names on the books of the Company on the first day of January, 1867, to be paid as follows:—Ten dollars per share at the time of subscribing—which must be on or before the fifteenth day of February next—and ten dollars per share on or before the fifteenth days of April, July, and October, 1867, and January, 1868.

Instalments will not be allowed interest nor dividend until converted into stock, which, when all the instalments are paid, may be done by presentation at this office on and after the fifteenth day of January, 1868.

Those Stockholders who fail to subscribe within the time mentioned, or neglect to pay the several instalments at or before the time they severally fall due, will lose their right to the new stock.

Stockholders who have less than five shares or who have fractions of five shares, may, at the time of subscribing, pay for a proportional part of a share, for which scrip will be issued; which scrip, after the fifteenth day of January, 1868, may be converted into stock when presented at this office in sums of fifty dollars; but the scrip will not be entitled to interest or dividend until after conversion into stock.

L. CHAMBERLAIN,
1 15tuths12t Treasurer.

COAL.

R. W. PATRICK & CO.,

NO. 304 N. BROAD ST.,

DEALERS IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL

HAZLETON, MAHANOY, EAGLE VEIN, AND

RE-BROKEN STOVE,

Always on hand, under cover, and free from DIRT and SLATE. [8 25 smw6m

COAL! COAL! COAL!

J. A. WILSON'S

(Successor to W. L. Foulk.)

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL

FAMILY COAL YARD,

No. 1517 CALLOWHILL St., Phila.

Attention is called to my HONEY BROOK LEHIGH and RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL, both superior and unsurpassed Coal.

Coal and Preparations best in the city 9 25 6m

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

EVANS & WATSON

MANUFACTURERS OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFES.

DESIGNED FOR

Bank, Mercantile, or Dwelling-House Use.

Established Over 25 Years.
Over 24,000 Safes in Use.
The only Safes with Inside Doors.
Never Lose their Fire-Proof Quality.
Guaranteed free from Dampness.
Sold at Prices Lower than other makers.

WAREROOMS:

No. 811 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA. 9 5 6p

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC PRINTING,
WASHINGTON, January 18, 1867.

In pursuance of the fourth section of the act entitled "An act to further regulate the printing of the public documents and the purchase of paper for the public printing," approved on the 27th of July, 1866, Sealed Proposals will be received until WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of February, 1867, at 12 o'clock, for furnishing the Paper for the Public Printing until the 31st day of December, 1867, the said Proposals to be opened before and the award of contracts to be made by the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing, to the lowest and best bidder for the interest of the Government.

The subjoined schedule specifies, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity of each kind of paper that will be required; but contracts will be entered into for all that may be needed during the year, and no more:—

CLASS 1.—UNCALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

22,000 reams of fine Printing Paper, uncalendered, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 2.—CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

8000 reams of superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing fifty-three pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 3.—SIZED AND CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

1000 reams superfine Printing Paper, hard-sized and super-calendered, measuring 24x32 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 4.—MAP PAPER.

1000 reams superfine map paper, sized and calendered, of such size as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19x24 inches, and weighing twenty-one pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 5.—WRITING PAPERS (TO BE OF ANY REQUIRED WEIGHT).

3000 reams Quarto Post, 10x16 inches.
3000 reams Flatcap, 13x16½, or 14x17 inches.
2000 reams Double Cap, 16½x26, or 17x28 inches.
2000 reams Demy, 16x20½ inches.
2000 reams Double Demy, 20½x32 inches.
2000 reams Folio Post, 17x22 inches.
2000 reams Double Folio Post, 22x34 inches.
1000 reams medium 18x23 inches.
1000 reams royal, 19x24 inches.
500 reams super royal, 20x28 inches.
500 reams imperial, 22½x31 inches.
5000 reams of any required size not enumerated above, and not exceeding 21x40 inches.

CLASS 6—PAPER FOR POST OFFICE BLANKS (ENGINE SIZED).

400 reams measuring 22x34 inches, weighing 40 pounds per ream.
1700 reams measuring 26x32 inches, weighing 46 pounds per ream.
1200 reams measuring 25x36 inches, weighing 52 pounds per ream.
100 reams measuring 18x18 inches, weighing 22 pounds per ream.
400 reams measuring 18x24 inches, weighing 24 pounds per ream.

Proposals will be received for the whole quantity or any portion, not less than one thousand reams, of the papers designated in Classes 1 and 2, and for the whole quantity or any portion of the papers designated in Classes 5 and 6, being not less than one-fourth. Samples of the qualities of all the papers, in all the classes, will be furnished upon application at this office, and the successful bidders will be required rigidly to conform to the samples furnished.

Each class will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract, but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a guarantee that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, will enter into an obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed for; and each proposal must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the person or persons making said proposal are manufacturers of or dealers in the description of paper which he or they propose to furnish.

All the paper in the several classes must be delivered at the Government Printing Office, in the city of Washington (except Class 6, which must be delivered at Buffalo, N. Y.), in good order, free from oil and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, and measurement of the Superintendent, and be in all respects satisfactory.

The supplying of an inferior article in any of the classes, or a failure to supply the quantity required at any time, will be considered a violation of the contract.

Blank proposals will be furnished upon application at this office, and no proposal will be considered which does not conform exactly therewith.

Proposals will be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Paper," and addressed to the Joint Committee on Public Printing, either to the care of Hon. H. B. Anthony, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing; Hon. A. H. Laflin, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing; or C. Wendell, Esq., Superintendent of the Public Printing, Washington, D. C.

By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing.

C. WENDELL,
1 21 20t Superintendent of Public Printing.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—

The property known as the GOVERNMENT TANNERY AND STEAM SAW MILL,

with seventy-five acres of land, near SAN ANTONIO, Texas.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received up to the first day of March, 1867, for the purchase of 75 acres of land, more or less, together with the buildings erected thereon, and the appurtenances appertaining, that is to say:—

One Tannery, containing twelve stone lime vats, fifty-two wooden vats, seven stone pools, and capable of tanning 15,000 hides per annum.

One Steam Saw Mill, capable of sawing 3000 feet of lumber daily.

One small Stone Building.

The above property is situated about two miles above San Antonio, on the San Antonio river, and the water is conducted to the establishment by a race of hewn stone, laid in cement.

The land was purchased and improvements made by the late so-called Confederate Government, and are estimated to have cost $150 000 in gold.

The property has been under lease for the year 1866, at a monthly rent of $500, payable in advance. A secured title in fee simple will be given by the United States Government.

Proposals will be marked, "Proposals for Government Tannery and Saw Mill," and addressed to

J. B. KIDDOO,
Bv't Maj.-Gen. Asst Com'n, Bureau R. F. and A. L., Galveston, Texas. 1 11 7w

PROPOSALS FOR CONTINUING DELAWARE BREAKWATER.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 209 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, January 7, 1867.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until the 21st of February, 1867, for stone to the amount of 267,000 (sixty-seven thousand dollars), for the Delaware Breakwater.

The stone to be of the hardest and most durable quality; the delivery to commence on or about the 15th of May, and to be completed by the 15th of September, and the weekly delivery to be as nearly as possible uniform.

Of the total amount of stone, four-fifths are required to be in blocks of not less than two tons, and one-fifth in blocks of upwards of one-fourth of a ton.

The stones will be subject to rigid inspection, and will be received or not, as the Engineer, or his agents shall find them to accord, or not, as to quality and size, with the above description.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer.

A reservation of ten per centum on partial payments will be made during the delivery of the stone.

Envelopes to be endorsed, "Proposals for Stone for Delaware Breakwater."

Bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 21st of February, 1867, and bidders are invited to be present.

For further information, apply at this office.

C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
1 8 tuths 6w Maj. Eng. and Bvt. Lt.-Col.

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal surgeons. Patented August 18 1863; May 22, 1865; May 1, 1866. Address

KIMBALL & CO.,
No 639 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.
Pamphlet free. 9 27 6m

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—
Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street.
Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand, in any amount.
Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15, 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 28th of February, 1867, for the transportation of Military Supplies, during the year commencing April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868, on the following routes:—

ROUTE No. 1.

From Fort McPherson, Nebraska Territory, or such parts as may be determined upon during the year on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Fort McPherson or from Fort Laramie, Dakotah Territory, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Nebraska, west of longitude 102 deg., in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 49 deg., in the Territory of Dakotah, west of longitude 104 deg., in the Territory of Idaho, south of latitude 44 deg., and east of longitude 114 deg., and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado north of latitude 40 deg., including, if necessary, Denver City.

ROUTE No. 2.

From Fort Riley, State of Kansas, or such points as may be determined upon during the year on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any posts or depots that are now or may be established in the State of Kansas or in the Territory of Colorado, south of 40 degrees north, and to Fort Union, New Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other point or points on the route.

ROUTE No. 3.

From Fort Union or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.

ROUTE No. 4.

From St. Paul, Minnesota, to such posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota, and in that portion of Dakotah Territory lying east of the Missouri river.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed, on Route No. 1, 30,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 2, 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 3, 8 000,000 pounds; and on Route No. 4, 3,500,000 pounds.

Proposals will be made for each route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles, at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:—

On Route No 1, $250,000.
On Route No. 2, $200,000.
On Route No. 3, $100,000.
On Route No. 4, $50,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1, 2, 3, or 4," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractors on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1867, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily for Route No. 1 at Omaha, N. T.; for Route No. 2 at Fort Riley, Kansas; for Route No. 3 at Fort Union, New Mexico; for Route No. 4 at Saint Paul, Minnesota, or at such other point for each of the several routes as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, Saint Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Santa Fe, and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposal.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

1 19tF28] ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster, U.S.A.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CALIFORNIA WINE COMPANY WINES,

From the Vineyards of Sonoma, Los Angelos, and Wapa Counties, California, consisting of the following:

WINE BITTERS,
ANGELICA,
SHERRY,
HOCK,
MUSCATEL,
CATAWBA,
CLARET,
PORT,
BRANDY,
CHAMPAGNE.

These WINES are warranted to be the pure juice of the grape, unsurpassed by any in the market, and are highly recommended for Medicinal and Family purposes.

FOR SALE BY,

E. L. CAUFFMAN,
AGENT,
No. 21 North FOURTH Street
1 3 thstu2m PHILADELPHIA

GREAT REVOLUTION

IN THE

WINE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

Pure California Champagne,

Made and prepared as it is done in France, from pure California Wine, and takes the place of Imported Champagne.

The undersigned would call the attention of Wine Dealers and Hotel Keepers to the following letter, which may give a correct idea of the quality of their Wine —

"CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25, 1866.
"MESSRS. BOUCHER & CO.:—
"GENTLEMEN:—Having given your California Champagne a thorough test we take pleasure in saying that we think it the best American Wine we have ever used. We shall at once place it on our bill of fare.
"Yours truly, J. E. KINGSLEY & CO."

CALL and TRY OUR CALIFORNIA CHAMPAGN

BOUCHER & CO.,
11 20 tuths3m] No. 30 DEY Street, New York.
A. MAYER, Agent, 710 SANSOM St., Philadelphia.

FREDERICK BALTZ & CO'S

FIRST IMPORTATION

40 GALLON PACKAGES GIN.

Just arrived and in bond, 50 Packages 40 Gallon EXCELSIOR SHEDAM GIN, which we are now selling the lowest figure. We claim to be the

FIRST IMPORTERS OF

FORTY GALLON PACKAGES

SHERRY AND PORT WINE.

Sole Agents also for RIVIERE GARDRAT & CO.'S COGNAC.

No. 116 WALNUT Street,
1 12 1m PHILADELPHIA.

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 429 CHESNUT STREET
Nearly Opposite the Post Office
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied Orders from the Country promptly attended to 5 31

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED TONIC ALE.—This truly healthful and nutritious beverage, now in use by thousands—invalids and others—has established a character for quality of material and purity of manufacture which stands unrivalled. It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior tonic, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. JORDAN, No. 2 PEAR Street. [11 7t

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—
Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street.
Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.*]

PROCEEDINGS OF CITY COUNCILS.—City Councils met yesterday afternoon, for the transaction of business.

Select Branch.

President Joshua Spering in the chair.

Mr. BARLOW presented a petition, numerously signed by the citizens of the First Ward, asking for an increase of salaries of School Teachers.

Mr. HODGDON presented a similar petition, numerously signed by prominent citizens of the Eighth Ward. Referred to Committee on Schools.

Mr. HODGDON presented four petitions signed by 1446 citizens, in opposition to the salting of the streets by the passenger railway companies, and advocating the passage of an ordinance prohibiting the salting of any of the streets in the city.

Mr. HOPKINS presented a petition of similar import, numerously signed. The petitions were referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Col. PAGE, also, presented three petitions signed by several hundred citizens, against the salting of the streets. Referred to same Committee.

Mr. VAN CLEVE presented a resolution of instruction to the Committee on City Property to consider the propriety of renting the building known as the Adelphi Building, on Fifth street, below Walnut, for the purpose of affording accommodations to the Receiver of Taxes, Board of Revision and City Commissioners, with a view of giving the office now occupied by the Receiver of Taxes, at Sixth and Chesnut, to the use of the Sheriff, and adding the office now used by the Sheriff to the office of the Orphans' Court. Referred.

Mr. KING presented a petition, numerously signed, against the passenger railway companies salting the streets.

Mr. STOKLEY also presented a similar petition, signed by a large number of persons. Referred.

Mr. STOKELY presented an ordinance providing for the sale of a lot of ground on the north side of Chesnut street, near Twenty-third street, formerly used by the Philadelphia Gas Company. The lot is useless as it stands, and if sold would give thirty-eight good building lots. Referred to the Committee on City Property.

Mr. BUMM presented a report from the Committee on City Property, containing an ordinance prohibiting all persons from cutting ice on the Schuylkill river, opposite Fairmount Park, and also from carting ice through Fairmount Park. Adopted.

Mr. STOKLEY presented an ordinance providing for an increase of the salary of the Superintendent of Police Telegraph. Referred.

Another petition was presented in opposition to the passenger railway companies salting the streets. Referred.

Mr. SMITH presented an ordinance providing for the election by City Councils of a Register of Water, who shall make all assessments of water rents and receive all rents. The bill provides for the appointment of numerous assistants and various other matters. Referred to the Committee on Water.

A report from the City Controller was presented, containing a statement of the expenditures of the city government during the Rebellion.

The amounts expended were as follows:—

	DEFENSE OF CITY.		
1861	$100,000 76	1864	25,662 67
1862	82,158 76	1865	46,272 72
1863	337,961 24	1866	18,222 29
Total			$649,184 01
	RELIEF OF FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS.		
1861	$356,612 78	1864	624,087 10
1862	657,394 24	1865	380,418 11
1863	611,957 76		
Total			$2,630,469 98
	BOUNTIES TO VOLUNTEERS.		
1862	$375,398 29	1864	5,894,751 88
1863	39,350 00	1865	2,210,274 20
Total			$8,539,474 37

Total for bounties and relief		$11,819,068 57
The amount of loans authorized to meet the above were as follows:—		
By ordinance approved—	*Defence.*	*Bounties.*
June 8, 1861	$1,000,000 00	
September 19, 1862	.....	$500,000 00
September 20, 1862	500,000 00	.....
April 25, 1863	500,000 00	.....
November 2, 1863	500,000 00	.....
December 31, 1863	500,000 00	.....
March 1, 1864	.....	1,250,000 00
March 28, 1864	.....	2,000,000 00
September 24, 1864	.....	1,500,000 00
March 18, 1866	.....	2,000,000 00
April 13, 1865	600,000 00	.....
December 26, 1865	.....	1,000,000 00
	$3,600,000 00	$8,250,000 00
Total amount of loan issued		$11,850,000 00
Amount not provided for by loan		169,068 43

Not including a balance of appropriation unexpended of $184 474 15.

The communication was ordered to be printed.

Mr. MARCUS presented a resolution asking for a joint committee of three from each Chamber to make such alterations in Select Council Chamber as would facilitate the transaction of business. Agreed to.

Mr. WAGNER presented a report from the Joint Committees of Law and Finance, Water Works and City Property, to whom was referred the matter of the purchase of the Landsdowne estate, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, to be used in extending the grounds of Fairmount Park. The report recommends the purchase of the estate at the price it is offered to the city by the present owners, namely, $900 per acre.

Bills from Common Council were then considered.

The bill from Common Council prohibiting the passenger railway companies from salting the tracks was taken up.

Mr. SMITH opposed the passage of the ordinance. He claimed that there were no deleterious effects resulting from salting the tracks. He had conversed with numbers of drivers, who are more in contact with the salt than anybody else, and they state that the result does not injure them, it only has the effect to make them dry. He thought the slushy condition of the streets was amply compensated for by the increased facilities for passenger railway travel.

Mr. VAN CLEVE said that the entire subject of salting the streets had been thoroughly canvassed, and no new principle was to be discussed in the matter. He stated the inconveniences arising from salting the track. They were manifold and apparent, and he hoped the Chamber would at once concur in the ordinance passed by Common Council. He had failed to hear a single reason in favor of the salting during all the arguments he had heard on the subject.

A motion to refer the subject to the Committee on Railroads was agreed to.

Select Council then went into Common Council chamber for the purpose of electing directors of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Upon the return of Select Council to their chamber, Mr. KING moved to reconsider the vote by which the Salt bill was referred to the Committee on Railways. Agreed to. Yeas, 15; nays, 9.

Mr. STOKLEY said the bill could not be reconsidered as the Chairman of the Committee on Railways had left the Chamber with the bill in his possession.

Mr. VAN CLEVE thought such a proceeding a high-handed outrage, deserving the censure of the Chamber, particularly as we had instructed the Clerk not to allow the bill to go out of his possession.

The Chair thought the Chairman of the Committee on Railways, whatever his motives might have been, was technically correct.

Mr. PAGE differed with the Chair, and said a bill was before the Chamber up to the time of adjournment, as it might be reconsidered at any minute.

The previous question was called and ordered.

Mr. STOKELY called for the reading of the bill.

Mr. KING said the main question being ordered, the reading of the bill could not be directed.

Mr. STOKLEY never heard of such a rule.

The Chair agreed with Mr. King.

Mr. STOKELY gave notice that he would insist on that being the rule of the Chamber hereafter.

On the first section of the bill the yeas were 18 and nays 9.

On the title, there being no bill in the Chamber to read it from, the Chair decided that further legislation could not be had on the bill.

Mr. KING read in place a bill prohibiting the salting the streets.

On a motion to suspend the rules and read the bill a second time by its title, the yeas were 15, nays, 10; less than a two-third vote, and the bill fell.

From Common Council, a bill changing the name of Plymouth and Murray streets, Eighth Ward, to Rittenhouse street, was concurred in. Adjourned.

Common Branch.

The Chamber was called to order at five minutes past three o'clock, by Mr. Marcer, Chairman, who submitted the annual report of the managers of the Wills' Hospital, as follows:—

That they have given continued attention during the past year to the institution under their charge, and that its condition during that time has afforded gratifying evidence of intelligent and watchful oversight on the part of its officers.

The following is a condensed statement from the monthly reports of the number and character of the cases treated, as well as of the current expenses of the Hospital:—The expenses of the year amounted to $9191 77, as follows:—House expenses, $6,153 99; salaries and wages, $1859 25; medical department, $635 07; and real estate, $461 46—$9191 77.

From the Board of Patients and other sources, there has been received and paid into the City Treasury during the year, $1430 14. The number of patients treated in the hospital during the year was 195, of these there were admitted during the year 176. On January 1st, there were 19 patients under treatment. During the year there were 155 discharged, of these 122 were cured, 27 improved, 11 incurable, 2 eloped, and 1 died. At the semi-weekly clinics for out-door patients, there have been treated by the surgeons on duty, 1744 patients. There were 255 surgical operations performed, viz:—105 on house patients, and 150 on out-door patients.

Petitions being in order, a large number were presented, remonstrating against the salting of the passenger railway tracks.

Mr. PALMER offered one which measured ten feet in length.

Mr. J. C. MARTIN submitted one, aggregating six hundred and fifty signers.

Mr. FRANCISCUS presented four, signed by over one thousand citizens.

Messrs. DILLON, HETZEL, and others, presented petitions of like import; after which,

Mr. HETZEL moved to reconsider the vote by which the ordinance prohibiting passenger railway companies from salting their tracks, fell on Thursday last.

The motion was seconded by Mr. SMITH, and the vote was reconsidered and the ordinance passed. Those voting in the negative were Messrs. Harrison, Montague, Ray and Vankirk.

Mr. RAY presented a petition, signed by the watchmen of the city bridges, asking for an increase of salary. Referred.

Mr. WAGNER submitted a petition of citizens of the Twenty-second Ward, asking for repairs to the County Line road. Referred.

Mr. FRANCISCUS called up the ordinance making an appropriation to the Department for supplying the City with Water, which passed.

Mr. POTTER, Chairman of the Finance Committee, offered an ordinance to appropriate $400 to pay for experts for the Law Department as witnesses in suits against the city. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance to appropriate $150 for dockets for the Court of Quarter Sessions. Agreed to.

The ordinance making an appropriation to the Board of Controllers of the Public Schools for 1867 was called up and ordered to be postponed and printed.

The Police Committee reported a resolution to change the name of Murray street and Plymouth street to Rittenhouse street. Agreed to.

Mr. HANCOCK, Chairman of the Committee of Fire and Trusts, reported a resolution suspending the Franklin Steam Fire Engine Company until April 1st, and the Niagara Hose Company until February 1st, for riotous conduct on the morning of the 23d of December. Passed.

Mr. BARDSLEY offered an ordinance for the construction of a bridge over Cresheim creek, Twenty-second Ward, which was passed.

Mr. DILLON submitted a resolution to request the Senate of Pennsylvania not to pass the bill emitled an act "authorizing the continuance of the present fees of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions," Passed.

Mr. BILLINGTON submitted a report from the Committee on House of Correction, stating, that visiting the cities of New York and Boston, the Committee found that the practice in the almshouses, prisons and houses of correction is to educate the children and work the adults. The conclusions arrived at therefore, by the committee are, that a House of Correction should be erected on the parade ground, at Eleventh and Wharton streets, and workhouses constructed adjacent to the almshouses and Moyamensing Prison.

An ordinance to appropriate $100,000 for the erection of a House of Correction on the Parade Ground, the money to be raised by a loan issued hereafter, was submitted by Mr. BILLINGTON, in connection with a resolution of request to the Legislature to so use the money, and to vacate Eleventh street for that purpose.

The ordinance was amended by Mr. POTTER so as to appropriate the money to the Inspectors of the County Prison, and the ordinance was then laid over. The resolution was agreed to, afterwards discussed at length, and finally rescinded.

Mr. FRANCISCUS offered an ordinance fixing the salary of the Chief Engineer of the Water Works at $5000 per annum.

The Chamber refused, by a vote of 17 against, and 32 for, the motion to suspend the rules and allow the bill to be read a third time. A two-thirds vote was required.

Select Council here met Common in joint convention and elected O. H. Wilson and Jacob Riegel Directors of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, and Joseph W. Gaskill, Henry D. Moore and Charles F. Norton, Directors of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company.

Mr. HARPER offered a resolution requesting the Chief Engineer to furnish plans of the cost of constructing a bulkhead from the mouth of the old Southwark canal round to Point Breeze, for the purpose of draining the meadows around the locality mentioned. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution, inquiring by what authority the lager beer brewers and manufacturers along the line of the Schuylkill river empty refuse and offensive matter into the pool from which the city derives its supply of water. Both resolutions were agreed to.

Mr. HARPER also offered a resolution to appoint a joint special committee of three members from each chamber in conjunction with the Board of Revision in their efforts to equalize the assessment of taxes. Agreed to.

Mr. HANCOCK offered a resolution directing the Board of Guardians of the Poor to inform Councils by what authority Mr. Fred. A. Server, now a member of that Board, holds membership therein, while he lives Delaware county. Agreed to.

Mr. HETZEL offered a resolution declaring the opinion of Councils to be that the Trustees of the Gas Works should hold their sessions with open doors, deeming it for the interest of the public that the meetings of the Trustees be accessible to the public. Agreed to.

Mr. MARTIN presented a resolution, requesting the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works to invite the members of Councils to attend their meetings. Agreed to.

Mr. DILLON offered a resolution, directing the Committee on Street Cleaning to have the gutters and the inlets of the city opened. Agreed to.

Mr. CENTRY submitted a preamble and resolution, censuring certain members of Councils for their conduct on Thursday last, which was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. RAY presented a resolution, directing the Messenger to refuse the privilege of the floor to Mr. Chas. Miller, one of the Trustees of the Gas Works, that person having abused the privilege and violated gentlemanly courtesy. Not agreed to.

Mr. STOKES moved to inquire into the efficiency of the new *City Ice Boat*, and what alterations, if any, are needed to the vessel. Agreed to. Adjourned.

BOARD OF TRADE.—The meeting of the Board for January took place on Monday evening, 21st inst. The subject of principal interest was the consideration of the following resolutions, presented by Mr. Bozby:—

Resolved, That the contraction of the currency now authorized by law is unwise, and if persisted in will prove disastrous to public and private interests.

Resolved, That we recommend the withdrawal from the Secretary of the Treasury of the power now vested in him to retire $4,000,000 per month.

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to Congress.

In the advocacy of his resolutions, Mr. Bozby stated that when Great Britain, in 1815, was striving to resume specie payments, Mr. Alexander Baring, of the house of Baring Brothers, expressed in Parliament an opinion that the precise point to which the volume of currency in a country was not a matter of moment, since all values were promptly adjusted thereto. The point to be considered as of importance was whether the amount of currency was *diminishing* or *expanding*.

In accordance with this idea, we recommend that our currency be left alone, because all values have become adjusted thereto.

It is a mistake to insist that high prices are solely due to our currency. Four years of unparalleled warfare have caused a waste in our resources and a diversion of industry which could not fail to be evinced in high prices.

Supply and demand, now as ever heretofore, regulate prices. Coal is cheap and flour dear, measured by the same currency, because the supply of the one article has increased, and of the other decreased. A scanty harvest has made flour dear, and not our currency.

Contraction of the currency will only drive more and more of national bonds abroad by depriving us of the ability to hold them. There they will still further swell the $600,000,000 of American indebtedness, and defer the time of successful resumption. Viewed in every aspect, there are imperative reasons that the Board of Trade of Philadelphia should express its unqualified dissent to the policy of contraction instituted by the Treasury Department.

Mr. FRALEY said he was in favor of the resolutions, but suggested that as there might be some difference of opinion as to the matters stated in the preamble, he would recommend the withdrawal of it. In his opinion, the withdrawal of the four millions per month of Treasury legal tender notes was disturbing all the channels of business, and seriously impeding the productive interests of the country.

Contractions of the currency to the extent now going on were two-fold in their operation.

First. By bringing into more powerful operation the competition of foreign labor and foreign manufactures with those of our own people, and thus rendering us unable to bear the burden of internal taxation which is necessary for the proper support of the public credit.

Second. The contractions do not appear to increase the available quantity of specie for the use of the banks and people. Neither do they appear to diminish the amount of interest-bearing debt of the United States, they merely deprive the banks of the ability, to the extent of the reduction, to redeem their circulation, and also to take from the people that which they deem more valuable than the notes of the banks.

This will compel the banks rapidly to reduce their discounts, and we all recollect the distress and ruin that was caused in 1857 by the rapid reductions of such loans, and still more recently, the panic and distress in Great Britain, by an uncalled-for contraction of the currency by the Bank of England.

What we need, in my judgment, is the healing influence of time, and the increase of our population and wealth to bring us straight. We have now a well balanced system, and let us give it a fair trial, not expanding, not reducing; wisely adjusting our duties on imports, so as to secure to the American laborer the greatest part if not the whole of the home market, reducing as rapidly as we safely can the burdens of internal revenue taxation, applying our surplus, if we have any (and I think it will be large under any prudent system of finance), to the reduction of the interest-bearing debt of the United States, redeeming it in the same medium in which it was contracted, and leaving as the last part of the process the reduction of the amount of national legal tender notes.

If the holding of the coin in the Treasury of the United States could be made perfectly safe, I would not sell it, but hold it in reserve to still further strengthen the legal tenders. As that, however, is not practicable, sales of it should be made, either at public auction or on sealed bids, with due public notice of the amount to be sold, and the proceeds to be applied to the reduction of interest-bearing debt.

The President, Mr. Welsh, followed in some remarks in opposition to the resolution, and in reply to the arguments of Mr. Bozby and Mr. Fraley.

A vote was then taken, and the resolutions were adopted, with only two votes in the negative.

THE LATE BOILER EXPLOSION.—The jury impannelled to investigate the cause of the death of James McCarthy, Alfred Newton, James Duffy, John McC, Gallisher and Alexander McAllister, yesterday rendered the following verdict:—

That the men named came to their death by reason of injuries inflicted by the explosion of the steam boilers in the establishment of James Patton, Beach street, above Coates.

With regard to the cause of this explosion, the jury, from the evidence brought before them, find as follows:—

First, That the boilers above mentioned were not in a safe condition previous to this explosion, but, by reason of long use (having seen eighteen years of severe service), and by repeated misusage (having been overheated from low water), and from being frequently patched, were not in a condition to withstand any of those severe strains to which every boiler is necessarily exposed.

Second, That those in charge of these boilers exhibited a culpable negligence with regard to the precautions universally considered as essential to the safe management of steam generators, and were not sufficiently experienced to render their management of such apparatus safe. A similar want of knowledge, experience and care is only too common among those using steam power.

Third, That the proprietor of this establishment was guilty of neglect in failing to provide these boilers with the requisite indicators, such as a steam gauge for the series and water gauges for each of the boilers; and in failing to provide a competent engineer to take charge of the steam motors of the establishment.

With reference to the actual sequence of events of this explosion the jury believe these boilers were so far deteriorated that they were barely capable of resisting their regular working pressure, and could not withstand any notable increase above this; that such an increase of pressure having occurred from any one of many probable causes, it was sufficient to occasion their rupture.

In connection with this occurrence, this jury reiterates what has been already most strongly expressed under like circumstances:—That official inspections of all steam boilers should be provided by our local Government, and is as essential to the safety of life and limb among our citizens as any part of our police regulations and establishment.

The storage of gunpowder in our cities is prohibited by law; but any one may place a steam powder magazine, with match burning, at our side or under our feet with perfect impunity.

Such magazines undermine in fact our most crowded streets, and, unless properly cared for, will one day reveal their existence in fearful disaster.

H. B. Lyons,	John Agnew,
Henry Morton,	Samuel W. Green,
Henry L. Hoff,	H. P. M. Birkinbine.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ECLECTIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Eclectic Medical College took place last evening, at the hall, Sixth and Callowhill streets. Prof. Hollanback presided, and a large number of new members were elected. During the evening, several essays were delivered by gentlemen connected with the College. A fine repast was also served up, and toasts were given, which were responded to by Prof. Hollenback, Dr. Stites, Dr. Isaacs and others. A song was also given by Dr. Stockton. The company separated at a late hour.

LOCOMOTIVES IN PHILADELPHIA.—A special committee of five members of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, consisting of Messrs. Hood, De Haven, Ghegan, Donohugh and Quigley, will visit Philadelphia on Saturday next, 26th inst., and will hold a session at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, at No. 249 S. Sixth street, for the purpose of inquiring into the propriety of prohibiting steam engines from running into and over the paved streets and built-up portions of Philadelphia. The session will be open to any one interested in the subject.

KILLED ON THE RAILROAD.—Patrick Waters, employed at Rowland's coal yard, near Frankford, was run over by a coal train about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon and instantly killed. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest on his body at his house, at Oxford and Tackawanna streets, Frankford.

SERIOUSLY INJURED.—Mary Strouse, a girl aged ten years, was knocked down at the corner of Richmond and Ann Streets yesterday by one of the Richmond passenger cars, and seriously injured. She was taken to her home in Melville street.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Friday) EVENING, January 25, FIFTH WEEK OF MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS, AND BENEFIT OF MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS. THREE FINE PIECES. The performance will commence with the new local Drama, in two acts, THE PHILADELPHIA NEWSBOY, Dick.....Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS To be followed by the Play, in two acts, entitled THE IRISH POST. Terence O'Grady.....Mr BARNEY WILLIAMS Mrs. Capsicum.....Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS To conclude with the comic Drama, in two acts, PHELIM O'DONNELL. Phelim O'Donnell.....Mr BARNEY WILLIAMS SATURDAY AFTERNOON. GRAND FAMILY MATINEE. THE THREE RED MEN.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Commences at 7½. Great triumph of Brougham's Extravaganza, COLUMBUS "RECONSTRUCTED." HOUSES CROWDED IN EVERY PART. BENEFIT OF MR. JOHN BROUGHAM. BROUGHAM IN THREE PIECES. THIS (Friday) EVENING, January 25, will be enacted, for the fifth time, Brougham's Comical Historical Extravaganza of COLUMBUS "RECONSTRUCTED," with beautiful and appropriate Scenery. Intricate Military Evolutions by a Corps of Fifty Young Ladies. Original Local Songs, Trios, Choruses, etc. MR. JOHN BROUGHAM AS CHRISTOVAL COLON, alias COLUMBUS. Commence with Rede's Comedy of THE FAST MAN. Skyrocket Ned.....MR. JOHN BROUGHAM To conclude with the romantic Drama of THE ROBBER'S WIFE. Larry O'Gig.....MR. JOHN BROUGHAM

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half-past 7 o'clock. G. L. FOX—JACK AND GILL. MONDAY, AND TILL FURTHER NOTICE, MR. G. L. FOX, the great Comedian and Pantomimist, in his own Pantomime of JACK AND GILL, supported by C. K. FOX, Mad'lle MARTINETTI, and Master CALLIGNE. WITH EVERY SCENE NEW, and a Grand Transformation Scene by C. A. Hawthorne and Mr. H. Rough. FRIDAY—Benefit of G. L. FOX. SATURDAY—First JACK AND GILL MATINEE.

GO TO MATINEE ON SATURDAY, AT ARCH STREET THEATRE. The New Pantomime. See Harlequin and Columbine, "Little Jack Horner" seated in the Corner. "Mary and her little Lamb." "The frightened Puss." JACK AND JILL GO UP THE HILL. MR. G. L. FOX AS JACK AND CLOWN. Take the children, and go soon, To see the Foxes as Clown and Pantaloon.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—BENEFIT OF MISS MOLLIE WILLIAMS. THIS (Friday) EVENING, January 25, THE WIZARD SKIFF. MISS MOLLIE WILLIAMS AND FELIX A. VINCENT. To conclude with JENNIE LIND.

COSTUMES! COSTUMES!

A Splendid Assortment of COSTUMES AND PROPERTIES FOR MASQUERADES, Are offered to the attention of the ball-going public at this gay and festive season, at the COSTUMERY Of Twenty-five Years' Establishment, No. 917 RACE Street, North Side. Every effort will be made to please the taste of those who attend the Carnival Balls of the season. Masks of every description for sale. W. C. DESMOND, 1 5 3m No. 917 RACE Street.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH street, above CHESNUT. "THE FAMILY RESORT" OPEN FOR THE SEASON. CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS, the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock. 8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager

BRADFORD'S LAST GREAT PAINTING, "SEALERS CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS," NOW ON EXHIBITION AT SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street. 1 24f

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Have on hand a large and beautiful assortment of Watches, Jewelry, and Silverware, suitable for Christmas Holiday and Bridal Presents. Particular attention solicited to our large assortment of Diamonds and Watches, Gold Chains for ladies' and gentlemen's wear. Also, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, and Seal Rings, in great variety, all of the newest styles.

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1867.

Preliminary Points to be Settled.

It is all important that the public mind should be kept constantly fixed upon the true and great issue between President Johnson and the Union party. And, first, it may be premised that the question is *not* one as to the effect of the war upon the status of the late Rebel States, although conservative organs usually assume that it is. The precise *legal* effect of the Rebellion upon the States which engaged in it is a vexed and knotty question, upon which neither conservatives nor radicals are agreed among themselves. Almost every man you meet has his own theory in regard to it. President Johnson and the radicals, however, start from a common point which practically avoids this question. That common point is the fact, stated by him in his proclamation for the reconstruction of the State of North Carolina, that the suppression of the Rebellion left those States without civil government. Whether, as a metaphysical question, they were then in the Union or out of it; whether they had ceased to be States altogether, or had merely ceased to be in constitutional relations with the Union; whether their corporate life was destroyed, or merely suspended?—however these queries may be answered, all are agreed that there were no *State organizations* there, and if for no other reason, for the very good one that the President, in his military capacity as Commander-in-chief of the army and navy, had overthrown the Rebel State organizations, leaving nothing in their place. Upon this fact, therefore, *the absence of State organizations* in the late Rebel States, immediately after the overthrow of the Rebellion, both President Johnson and the Republicans are agreed.

Nor, secondly, is there any dispute between the two parties as to whether *conditions* may rightfully be imposed upon the late Rebel communities before they are invested with power in the Union as States. The President, before he would consent that these communities were entitled to resume their functions as States in the Union, required them to ratify the anti-slavery amendment to the Constitution and to repudiate the Rebel debt. This completely estops him and his supporters from denying the legality and rightfulness of imposing *conditions of restoration* upon the late Rebel communities.

Nor, thirdly, is there any dispute as to the right of a State, with a legal State Government, and whose relations have not been disturbed by the Rebellion, to be represented in the Union. The conservative organs constantly and uniformly beg the question upon this point. They persistently assume that the State Government of North Carolina, for instance, is as legal as that of Pennsylvania. But this is one of the chief points in dispute. Nobody doubts the legality of the State Government of Pennsylvania, while the legality of the State Government of North Carolina is subject to gravest doubts. Pennsylvania has not been in rebellion, while North Carolina has. Pennsylvania has not joined a hostile confederacy, and waged war against the Union, while North Carolina has. Pennsylvania has never lost her State organization, while North Carolina has. All these points of difference the conservatives shut their eyes to, and clamor that we have as much right to refuse representation to Pennsylvania, as we have to refuse it to North Carolina. The cases are not parallel, and the argument drawn from them is worthless. North Carolina's present position is due to the fact that she engaged in rebellion and war against the United States. Had she remained true to her duties and obligations as a State of the Union, her right to representation would have been as unquestioned as that of Pennsylvania. But having gone into rebellion; having discarded all her duties as a State; having contemptuously withdrawn her representatives from Congress; having incurred all the hazards of revolution; having lost her State Government in the operation, and now coming up with one which dates back for its origin to no higher source than a Presidential proclamation, she has no ground of vested right, or immemorial privilege, to stand upon and claim representation in the Union. Since the fact that this State was without organization, and had lost its State Government, as a consequence of the Rebellion, is acknowledged by all parties, Congress may well ask by what *authority* a convention for the forming of a new State Government in North Carolina was called? Under what *law* was it assembled and organized? And the true answer to these questions will reveal the fact that this pretended State Government in North Carolina has no foundation in law, and hence is *illegal* and *revolutionary*.

The foregoing are the chief points which need to be settled before we discuss the essential issue between the President and the people's representatives assembled in Congress. That discussion we must defer to a future article.

STATE STATUS.—The Supreme Court of Alabama decided yesterday that the State Government during the Rebellion was *de facto* a legal government, and all acts done under it, even if they did not conform to the United States laws, are legal and valid at the present time.

The Crosby Opera House Drawing Once More.

We received from Mr. U. H. Crosby this morning the official list of the drawings in the great Opera House Art Association, which took place at Chicago on Monday afternoon last. The numbers in every case correspond with those which were published in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH on the day of the drawing, and contain no information whatever in addition to that which was placed before our readers on Monday last. For this reason we do not repeat them on this occasion, A subject to which we gave the fullest publicity five days ago can surely be of no interest to our readers to-day.

Appended to the official list is the following certificate of its correctness, signed by the several members of the Committee which superintended the drawing:—

We, the undersigned members of the Committee appointed to conduct the drawing of the premiums of the Crosby Opera House Art Association, certify that the numbers written in the foregoing pages have drawn the premiums which are recorded opposite to them respectively. (Signed)

I. Y. Munn,	Caleb H. Needles,
W. F. Coolbaugh,	Richard Smith,
E. S. Rowse,	J. A. Ellis,
D Pulsifer,	R. E. Demon,
S. G. Wight,	Isaac R. Diller,
J. C. Dore,	J. C. W. Jordan,
Clinton Briggs,	Ralph Cheney,
Amos T. Hall,	E. G. Hall,
Chauncey T. Bowen,	C. A. Hoffman.

Morrill on the Currency.

REPRESENTATIVE Morrill made an elaborate speech in the House of Representatives yesterday upon the currency. According to his estimate, the entire circulating medium of the country, including bank notes, Treasury notes of all kinds, specie, etc., is not far from one thousand millions of dollars; while before the war the amount of bank-note circulation never exceeded two hundred and fifteen millions of dollars, and, including specie, not over three hundred millions. The actual amount of paper money at present in circulation in the country Mr. Morrill makes to be $753,266,911·93. Yet he asserts that the total amount of paper money in circulation in England is less than $200,000,000. Mr. Morrill's speech is full of facts and statistics which ought to command universal attention.

DEAD.—The *Evening Transcript*, of Baltimore, departed this life on Wednesday. It was a bitter Democratic journal, originally published under the wing of the Administration and held the position of organ to Governor Swann. But all its semi-official *eclat* could not save its life. As it touchingly remarks, it is discontinued "for want of funds and the lack of support from the 35,000 conservative citizens of Baltimore." It seems curious that the ageregate intelligence of the Democracy cannot support a paper in proportion to their number. In New York, for instance, where there can be no doubt that at least two-thirds of the population are opposed to the Republican party, the *Tribune*, *Herald*, *Times*, and *Post* are all well supported, while the *World* is the only Democratic journal which receives anything like an adequate recompense for its services. The *Express* merely drags out a lingering life. In our own city, while the vote stands 52,000 Republican to 47,000 Democratic, the Republicans support no less than five radical dailies, while the Democracy metes out sparingly its support to the one respectable daily it has in the State. In Baltimore the same is noticeable, and so throughout all the cities of our Union. We need no better argument to prove that the intelligence of the country centres naturally in the party of advancement, while ignorance is the mainstay of the Democratic party. It is a melancholy fact, but points out a bright future for the Republicans, for as education is disseminated, they become more and more consolidated, and have their power ever on the increase.

PARLIAMENTARY COURTESY. — Mr. Cooper, of Tennessee, formerly Secretary to President Johnson, and who resigned that office only when he was admitted to a seat in the House, saw fit yesterday to make one of those unprovoked and ungentlemanly assaults on Judge Kelley which have from time immemorial taken the place of argument in Southern speeches. Influenced probably by a bad temper, and also a desire to let the country know that he had read "Marmion," he got off a trite quotation which every schoolboy knows. Because it pleased a Representative of the people to accuse the Executive of being a usurper, therefore Mr. Cooper calls him the offensive name of a "liar!" The Speaker should not only have called him to order, but a vote of censure should have been administered by the House for thus insulting a member and itself.

BAD TASTE.—The resolution of General McCandless, commending Edgar Cowan as the representative of the white men of Pennsylvania, is not only in bad taste under any circumstances, but is peculiarly so coming from that gentleman. General McCandless owes his election to voters of the Republican party. Having been a soldier, and being a gentleman, he was supported by a large number of Republicans. By his resolution he insults every radical who voted for him; for while they preferred him to Mr. Nichols, yet, on the question of Cowan's course, there is no difference of opinion in the entire party.

THE RANDALL BILL.—The House Committee on Ways and Means have agreed to report back the bill of Mr. S. J. Randall, providing for the payment of the national debt, and let the bill meet its fate there, without any opposition or recommendation from the Committee. As the bill cancels all national bank notes, it will meet with the opposition of all these institutions, and there seems to be but little prospect of its ultimate success.

REPRESENTATIVE RAYMOND, of New York, has just made a speech on the subject of reconstruction, which is far in advance of his utterances upon that topic one year ago.

GOVERNOR O. P. MORTON has sent in his resignation to the Legislature of Indiana, in order that he may accept the seat of United States Senator, in March. He is succeeded by Lieutenant-Governor Baker. If Senator Morton proves as useful, as able, and as indefatigable in his new position as he has in the one which he has just resigned, the country will have gained a servant at once patriotic and talented.

MR. STEVENS gave notice in the House of Representatives yesterday that he found the diversity of views among the Republican members in regard to the practical measures of reconstruction so great, that he should move to-day to table his bill, which has been under discussion for some time.

GENERAL HAWLEY was renominated for Governor by the Republicans of Connecticut yesterday. The vote last year was very close, Hawley beating his opponent, James E. English, by only 541 votes. Four Congressmen are also to be elected. The election takes place on the first Monday in April.

LOUISIANA.—Governor Wells, in his message, just transmitted, favors universal suffrage and the immediate adoption of the Constitutional Amendment. He also boldly lays the blame of the July riots on the Rebels and the Rebel police.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 §4p

MRS. F. E. W. HARPER WILL DELIVER her new Lecture on
"THE NATIONAL SALVATION,"
ON THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 31,
AT NATIONAL HALL.
The Fourth in the Course under the auspices of the SOCIAL, CIVIL AND STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION. The BLACK SWAN will appear in a selection of popular airs
ADMISSION.....THIRTY-FIVE CENTS
To be had at Trumpler's Music Store, Seventh and Chesnut streets; of the Committee, or at the door.
WILLIAM STILL, Chairman,
No. 1216 WASHINGTON Avenue,
J. C. WHITE, Sr.,
FOURTH Street below Willow,
ISAIAH HANKINSON,
GULIELMA Street,
1 25 6t Committee of Arrangements.

"OUR NEW HOUSE; OR, PLEASURES OF HOUSE-HUNTING."—Lecture by Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, at NATIONAL HALL, THURSDAY EVENING, January 29, at 8 o'clock. Proceeds for a benevolent object.
Tickets, 75 cents; for sale at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut streets; Bower's, Sixth and Green streets; Kennedy's, Seventh and Brown streets; Evans', Sixth and Poplar; Matnack's No. 904 Market street; Baptist Publication Office, Arch street, near Sixth, and at the Door. 1 19 9t*

FRIENDS' ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, near Frankford, Twenty-third Ward, Philadelphia.
Dr. J. H. WORTHINGTON, Superintendent.
Application for the admission of patients may be made to the Superintendent at the Asylum, or to either of the undernamed MANAGERS:—
Samuel Bettle, No 149 N. Tenth street.
Charles Ellis, N. E. corner Seventh and Market streets.
William Bettle, No. 426 N. Sixth street.
Horatio C. Wood, No. 117 Chesnut street.
John C. Allen, No. 333 S. Fifth street.
John Carter, No. 329 S. Twelfth street.
John M. Whitall, No 4 0 Pace street.
Mark Balderston, No. 320 N. Sixth street.
Richard Richardson, No 522 Arch street.
Wistar Morris, No 209 S. Third street.
Samuel Morris, near Olney.
Elliston P. Morris, Germantown, and No. 805 Market street.
Nathan Hilles, Frankford.
David Scull, No 815 Arch street.
William Kinsey, S. W. corner of Third and Vine streets.
William B. Cooper, near Camden, New Jersey.
Samuel Emlen, Germantown, and No. 627 Market street.
Howard Yarnall, No 922 Mount Vernon street.
Francis S. Core, Germantown, and No. 1 Walnut street. 1 10 3m

CORN EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION.—The Annual Meeting of the CORN EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION will be held on TUESDAY, January 29, 1867.
The Annual Report of the Board of Managers will be read at 11½ o'clock.
The polls will be open from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M., for the election of officers to serve for the ensuing year.
1 22 7t JOSEPH S. PILOT, Secretary.

MERCANTILE BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION.—The terms of admission are as follows:—
Life Membership.....$25·00
Annual Membership.....3·00
Entrance Fee.....1·00
Applications for admission to membership may be made to any manager, or to
WILLIAM A. ROLIN, Secretary,
12 12 wfm 22t No. 735 MARKET Street.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 303 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 25, 1867.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their Office on TUESDAY, February 5, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., when an election for Managers for the ensuing year will be held.
1 25 10t* CHARLES C LONGSTRETH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 407 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 10, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the net earnings, in Scrip, bearing no interest, and convertible into the Seven-per-cent Mortgage Bonds of the Company, in sums of Five Hundred Dollars, on and after MAY 1, 1867, on presentation at the Office of the Company.
The Scrip so issued will be delivered to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st of FEBRUARY next.
The Transfer Books of the Company will close at 3 o'clock this P. M., and remain closed until the 21st instant.
1 15 1m WILLIAM WISTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 14, 1867.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., exclusive of taxes payable on demand.
1 14 2w CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Upstairs.
PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1867.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT clear of taxes out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 31st instant.
The transfer books will be closed until February 1, proximo.
1 19 10t J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE JOINT Board of Directors of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Companies have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, and THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT on the Receipts of the first instalment, paid September 1 1866, free of Government tax.
Payable at the Office of the companies in New York and Philadelphia on and after January 31, 1867.
The Transfer books of Stock and Instalment Receipts will be closed until February 1, from this date. January 18. RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer.
Princeton, N. J., Jan. 17 1867. 1 19 12t

STEINWAY & SONS' Grand Square and Upright Piano Fortes.
STEINWAY & SONS' direct special attention to their newly invented Upright Pianos, with *Patent Resonator* and *double* iron frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in front of the soundboard) with an iron brace frame in the rear of it both frames being cast in one piece, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.
The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension so that the greatest possible degree of sound producing capacity is obtained and regulated to the nicest desirable point.
The great volume and exquisite quality of tone as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
BLASIUS BROTHERS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
For sale only by BLASIUS BROTHERS,
12 27 1m§p* No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY

FRENCH WITHOUT A MASTER,
In Six Easy Lessons.—Price Forty Cents.

A Course of Lessons in the French Language, on the "Robertsonian Method;" intended for the use of all persons studying the French Language without a Teacher. By A. H. Monteith, Esq., author of "Spanish Without a Master," "German Without a Master," "Latin Without a Master," and "Italian Without a Master."

GERMAN WITHOUT A MASTER,
In six Easy Lessons.—Price Forty Cents.

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The Robertsonian method of learning the French, German, Spanish, Latin and Italian Languages, without the aid of a teacher, has, for the last twenty years, been successfully tested throughout the whole European continent; and is, without a single exception, used in teaching these languages in all the educational institutions of England, France and Germany. In London, Mr. A. H. Monteith, the most celebrated teacher of languages in the world, has arranged and perfected this system; and his work on the study of the French, German, Spanish, Latin, and Italian Languages without a Master, immediately obtained a sudden and extraordinary popularity.
Any person unacquainted with the above languages, can, with the aid of the above books, be enabled to *read, write*, and *speak* the language of either, without the aid of a teacher, provided they pay strict attention to the instructions laid down in either of these works, and that nothing shall be passed over without a thorough investigation of the subject it involves, by doing which they will find themselves to be able to *speak, read, or write* either language at their will and pleasure. The above works will be found to be invaluable to any person wishing to learn either language, and are worth to any one, one hundred times their cost. They run through several large editions in Europe every year, and all persons wishing to learn either language should get or send for a copy of the one they wish at once.
"French without a Master," "German without a Master," "Spanish without a Master," "Latin without a Master" and Italian without a Master," are each issued in a nice octavo volume, printed on the finest paper, price Forty cents each, and copies of either or all of them will be sent to any one to any place free of postage on receipt by us of the price of the ones wished; or the five books, bound in one volume cloth, will be sent to any one, to any place, free of postage for $2.
Agents and Canvassers are wanted in every town and village in the United States to engage in selling the above books, who will be supplied with the five books, assorted to suit themselves, at $2·4 a hundred, or fifty copies for $12, or five hundred copies for $100, net cash with order.
Address all orders and remittances for any or all of the above books to the Publishers,

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.,

And they will receive prompt and immediate attention, and will be sent per first mail or express after receipt of order. (1t6p

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GRAND ANNUAL BAL MASQUE.
Tuesday Evening, January 29,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Cards of Admission only by Subscription, which will be received by:—
William J. Horstman, Fifth and Cherry streets.
Fred. Steeb, Nos. 4 and 12 S. Third street.
Maj. Fd. W. Gambon, No. 45 S. Third street.
Jacob Kemper, No. 33 S. Fourth street.
Joseph S. Fox, No. 11 S. Third street.
Dr. William Jansen, Fifteenth and Wallace streets.
M. B. Muckle, Ledger Office.
R. Glendenning, Jr., No. 23 S. Third street.
Fr. Baltz, No. 116 Walnut street.
J. Risley, Continental Hotel.
C. Wetterem, No. 111 Arch street.
Edward Hutchinson.
C. W. A. Trumpler, Seventh and Chesnut streets.
Louis Tourney, No. 227 N. Second street.
H. Schoemacker & Son, No. 1103 Chesnut street.
John Woelpen, No. 231 N. Third street.
Edmund Wolsieffer, No. 217 Vine street.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, FIVE DOLLARS.

Spectator tickets at 50 cents each, may be had at either of the above places, or at the Academy (entrance Locust street) on the evening of the Ball.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Promenade to commence at 8 o'clock.
Carriages will set down heads south and take up heads north. 1 25 10t2*

TO THE LADIES.
EVENING PARTIES.
TARLATANS, CHOICE COLORS.
TARLATANS, CHOICE COLORS.
8-4 ILLUSIONS, only 80 cents per yard.
WARBURTON & SON'S,
No. 1004 CHESNUT ST.
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H. STEEL & SON,
Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street,
Are now closing out their Entire Stock of
BLANKETS.

All-wool Bed Blankets, $3·75 to $4.
10-4 All-wool Bed Blankets, $5, $5·50, and $6.
11-4 All-wool Bed Blankets, $5 50, $6, and $7
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12-4 English Whitney Blankets, $12, Cost $18 to Import.

12-4 fine Merino Blankets, $20.
Crib and Cradle Blankets.
Marseilles Counterpanes.
10-4 11-4 12-4 at low prices.
Marseilles Crib Quilts.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, very good qualities, SHEETING MUSLINS, PILLOW CASE MUSLINS, SHEETING MUSLINS, bleached and unbleached, of all the best makes, at the lowest market prices. (1t

Closing Out our Entire Stock of Winter Dress Goods, at very Low Prices.

FLORIST
AND
Preserver of Natural Flowers,
A. H. POWELL,
No. 725 ARCH Street, Below Eighth.
Bouquets, Wreaths Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flowers furnished to order at all seasons. 12 3 tirp

WHITE GROVE. SHOW CASES. HINKS 4TH ST.

DEERE & SEARS REMOVED TO No. 412 PRUNE Street.—DEERE & SEARS, formerly of Goldsmith's Hall, LIBRARY street, have removed to No. 412 PRUNE Street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, where they will continue their Manufactory of Gold Chains, Bracelets etc., in every variety. Also the sale of fine Gold, Silver, and Copper. Old Gold and Silver bought.
January 1 1867 1 19 3m

FOR SALE—A STYLISH, PROMPT driving Mare, suitable for all work, five years old. Address Box 84," Evening Telegraph Office." 1 24

$15,000, $10,000, $5000, $4000, AND several other sums to invest upon Mortgage. Apply to A. FITLER,
1 23 3t* No. 51 N. SIXTH Street.

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BUSINESS COLLEGE
PHILADELPHIA.
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RARE INDUCEMENTS TO PATRONS.
TERMS REDUCED—ONE HUNDRED SCHOLARSHIPS TO BE ISSUED AT $30.
NEW AND ELEGANT ROOMS
ARE SHORTLY TO BE OPENED AT
FIFTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
On account of the increased accommodations, and cost of fitting up the new rooms,
ONE HUNDRED STUDENTS
Will be received for a six months' course at the low rate of $30 each, for which a full course scholarship will be issued. Immediate application is necessary to secure the advantages of this liberal offer, as the number will be strictly limited to one hundred.
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For circulars and further information apply at the office, N. E. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
I. FAIRBANKS, A. M., Principal.
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HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia.
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL.
PHILIP A. CREGAR, A. M., PRINCIPAL.
The Spring Session will commence on MONDAY, February 4
TERMS. [1 14tf
Day scholars, per session.....$50·00
Boarding scholars, per session.....$200·00

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MAPLE SUGAR MOLASSES,
AND
Bethlehem Buckwheat Meal,
FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
8 14§ EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

PIONEER SOAP.
GIVE IT A FAIR TRIAL.
This Soap requires only to be used to prove its superior quality.
Use it as you would any common soap.
TRY IT!
and you will be convinced that it is
SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE MARKET.
For sale by Grocers generally, and by
1 25 tmw3m4p*] PAUL & FERGUSON, Office, No. 110 WALNUT Street.

GENUINE MOCHA COFFEE,
OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA,
FRESHLY ROASTED
A full assortment of CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES AT REDUCED PRICES. (1 16 1m1p
ROBERT BLACK & SON,
N. E. Corner EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

NEW FRUIT.
Crown, Basket, Layer, Bunch, Seedless and Sultana Raisins, Currants, Citron, Prunes, Figs, Havana Oranges, etc. etc.
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DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
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Are offering the finest stock of
PURE OLD RYE WHISKY
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H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
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From the London Docks, selected expressly for our retail trade.
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OLIVE OIL,
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Of our own importation.
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The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.
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JOHN WELSH, C. A. LDWELL,
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CHARLES MACALESTER.
Office in the fire-proof building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth.
This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—
Coupon Bonds.....$1 per $100
Registered Bonds and Securities.....50 cents per $100
Gold Coin or Bullion.....$1·25 per $100
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Gold or Silver Plate.....$1 per $100
Iron Boxes or small Tin Boxes for Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company and liability limited $25 a year.
The Company offers for RENT (enter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $50, and $75 a year according to size and location.
Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.
Interest allowed on Money Deposits.
This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.
11 3lmwfrp] S. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

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JAY COOKE & CO.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A
Dealers in all Government Securities
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission. 12 24 3m4p
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

7-30s,
JUNE, JULY, AND AUGUST
5-20s
WITHOUT CHARGE
5-20s Delivered at Once.
1 24 10t§p DREXEL & CO.

FIRST-CLASS SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
North Missouri First Mortgage Seven Per Cent Bonds for sale at
85.
All information cheerfully given.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
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1 21 3m4p

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
EASTERN DIVISION,
OFFICE, No. 424 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA, January 21, 1867.
The INTEREST IN GOLD on the First Mortgage Bonds of
THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
Eastern Division,
DUE FEBRUARY 1,
Will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the Banking House of
MESSRS. JAY COOKE & CO., New York,
On and after that date.
1 22 6t§p10 WILLIAM J. PALMER, Treasurer.

BACON & WARDER
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 218½ WALNUT STREET,
STOCKS AND LOANS bought and sold on Commission.
TRUST FUNDS invested in City, State, or Government Loans.
WILLIAM H. BACON,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
1 3 1mrp No. 218½ WALNUT Street.

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL $500,000. FULL PAID.
DIRECTORS.

Jos. T. Bailey,	Wm. Ervien,	Sam. A. Bispham,
Edw. B. Orne,	Osgood Welsh,	Fred. A. Hoyt,
Natha Hilles,	Ben. Rowland, Jr.	Wm. H. Rhawn.

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.
CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. (10 31 3m

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY entered into Copartnership under the firm of HARDING & WHITE, for the transaction of the Wholesale Grocery Business, at Nos 29 and 31 South FRONT Street, and Nos 28 and 30 South WATER Street.
ALEXANDER HARDING,
HENRY C. WHITE.
Philadelphia, January 22, 1867. 1 23 12t

HAVANA CIGARS.
In store a choice assortment of FINE AND MEDIUM QUALITY
HAVANA CIGARS.
For sale by the box or thousand, at prices much below the present cost of importation.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT.
3 14 tuwfrp§

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE—BENEFIT OF MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS.—*The Philadelphia Newsboy*, and two capital Irish comedicttas.

To-morrow (Saturday) the usual matinee will be given. *The Three Red Men* will be played.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—The rush to see Mr. G. L. Fox's new pantomime at this theatre is unabated. Mr. Fox has become what he deserves to be, a general favorite. His fun never flags, not bordering on what may be termed broadness, keeping always in mind that he is amusing ladies and gentlemen—it is a pleasure to see this great artist as clown.

Jack and Gill deserves all the praise it has received in this and other cities. This evening, Mr. Fox's benefit. To-morrow the first *Jack and Gill* matinee at the Arch. A beautiful sight may be looked for by heads of families and their little ones.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr John Brougham has had great success with his *Columbus Reconstructed*, and has been visited by crowded and appreciative audiences. At his benefit (to-night) he will appear in two pieces besides *Columbus, The Fast Man* and *The Robber's Wife*."

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—To-night Miss Mollie Williams will have a benefit, and, with Frank A. Vincent, will appear in the *Wizard Skiff* and *Jenny Lind*. At the matinee on Saturday, the *French Spy* will be produced, and on Saturday night, *Three Jack Sheppards*.

BISHOP CLARK, of Rhode Island, will lecture at the hall of the University this evening, in aid of the National Orphans' Homestead at Gettysburg. Bishop Clark is an eloquent lecturer, and will no doubt give his hearers an interesting discourse.

PHILOMELIC MUSIC CIRCLE.—The first concert of the season of this Society took place last evening, in National Hall. The immense building was crowded to its utmost capacity by a brilliant and appreciative audience, and the whole performance was highly creditable to this young Society. The choruses were splendidly rendered, several being *encored*. "The Heavens are Telling," from the "Creation," we have seldom heard performed better. The soloists were Mrs. E. F. Parker, Mrs. L. Tudor, Mr F. R. Thomas, and Mr. A. M. Strang, all acquitting themselves in a most admirable manner. Special mention, however, should be made of the solos in "Guide me, O Thou Great Jehovah," which were delightfully given by Mrs. E. F. Parker, and received as well-merited *encore*. Mrs. Parker was also *encored* in the solo, "Not for Gold or Precious Stones" for which she substituted the pleasing Scotch ballad "Comin' thro' the Rye," which was rendered with archness and effect, and received with great applause. The Germania Orchestra never performed better. The able manner in which Dr. L. Meignen conducted the forces added greatly to the *eclat* of the occasion. Indeed, the whole affair was a brilliant success, and highly enjoyable to all who were fortunate enough to be present.

CHARLES H. JARVIS' MATINEE.—The Foyer of the Academy of Music was filled yesterday afternoon by a fashionable audience, attracted by the choice bill of classical music announced for Mr. Jarvis' second matinee of the season. The programme opened with Beethoven's Trio in B flat, for piano, clarionette, and violoncello, which was executed by Messrs. Jarvis, Plageman, and Schmitz in splendid style. The third movement, especially, was given with delightful effect. Mr Jarvis gave the audience a rare treat in his piano solo, Chopin's "Allegro de Concert." This fine artist never appeared to greater advantage than in his masterly treatment of his difficult subject. The Mozart Sonata in A major was played by Messrs. Gaertner and Jarvis with beautiful precision and expression, and the entertainment closed with a grand quartette from Schumann (Op. 47) for piano, violin, viola, and violoncello, by Jarvis, Schmitz, Gaertner, and Kammerer. The instrument used by Mr. Jarvis was one of Steck's finest grand pianos.

FIRST SKATING SOIREE AT CENTRAL PARK.—The first skating soiree given at the Central Skating Park last Monday, was pronounced by all who attended as a perfect success. The attendance was large, the music most excellent, the ice in good condition, and everything went off in the most pleasant and desirable manner. It is announced that a second and last grand *Coteri Fantastique* will be given at the same Park next Monday, January 28, 1867. An efficient committee has the whole matter in charge, and will undoubtedly prepare everything which can add to the enjoyment of those present. Fine music, brilliant fireworks, and illuminations are guaranteed on a scale to exceed anything before attempted.

"SEALERS CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS."—This painting, by Bradford, is now on exhibition at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, where it is being visited by many of our citizens. The name of the picture describes it; and to examine it is equivalent to witnessing the novel and grand spectacle of a mighty vessel crushing amid mountains of ice, with a brave crew making the best of the situation, without the inconvenience and discomfort of visiting the North pole. It is a masterpiece of art, and takes high rank among the most celebrated large paintings that have been exhibited in this city for many years.

THE GERMANIA.—The following is the programme for the Rehearsal to-morrow afternoon, at the Musical Fund Hall:—

Concert Overture.....J. N. Hummel
Serenade (by request).....F. Schubert
Loreley Rhein Klange Waltz.....Joh. Strauss
Adagio, from 3d Sinfonie.....Mendelssohn
Grand Overture, op. 38 (1st time).....Aloys Schmitt
Quartette from *Rigoletto* (by request).....G. Verdi
Selection from *Faust* (1st time).....C. Gounod

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The annual Ball of the Good Will Engine Company will take place on Monday evening next, the 28th instant, at the American Academy of Music. The programme embraces thirty-six popular selections. Two grand bands have been engaged, comprising fifty performers, who will alternate during the night. This Ball will be one of the grandest *fetes dansantes* of the season.

ANOTHER BALL.—The first ball of the Union Passenger Railway Association takes place at National Guards' hall this evening. The proceeds are to be devoted to a charitable object. Tickets may be obtained from any of the conductors of the Union line.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY have not yet exhausted their stock of attractions at the Eleventh Street Opera House. They are quite popular.

CARL GAERTNER will have a private classical soiree at the Musical Fund Hall this evening, and will be assisted by various well-known musicians.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

HOW RECRUITING IS MANAGED ON DOCK STREET.—As everybody knows, the unbounded enthusiasm which at one time prompted old men and young alike to don the national livery has completely died out. The regular army is now just what it was before the war—an institution which affords very comfortable and very desirable positions for young men who have acquired the rudiments of military science at West Point, and very uncomfortable and very undesirable positions for the vulgar horde who have acquired their knowledge elsewhere.

For these reasons, recruiting is at present one of the slowest kinds of business followed by mortal men. And, consequently, not a few tricks of various kinds enter in it. On the lower side of Dock street, between Second and Third, in this city, as is well known to all the frequenters of that locality, are two or three recruiting offices. The practices followed there are but a type of those followed elsewhere, and when we know how recruiting is managed there, we know how it is managed elsewhere. An incident which happened yesterday afternoon will disclose the only *modus operandi* which is found successful in a majority of cases. About 4 o'clock, a man arrayed in a new and bright uniform was observed by the passers-by standing on the steps of a Dock street saloon. Although he was not as drunk as he might have been, he was still far from sober. The whole story, however, was told in a few words, which he let fall just as our informant was passing. He turned to a companion and said, "I'll be—if I know how I got into this fix!" pointing to the uniform he wore as he spoke.

Now honest men can express but one opinion of such a practice as getting a man drunk, and while he is virtually *non compis mentis*, enlisting him in the military service of the country. It is a fraud and a cheat, and can be designated by no milder terms. Men enlisted in this fashion are the very ones who desert on the very first favorable opportunity, a proceeding which is not at all to be wondered at. The sooner some more dignified and more honest way of filling the ranks of the army is devised, the better will it be for the service of the country.

PICKPOCKET.—A young fellow named Charles Wilson, stating his residence to be Camden, indulges in the propensity of picking pockets. This he did yesterday, cleaning Mr. John Fox's pocket of about $10 while getting into a street car, on Market street, near Eleventh. For this he was immediately arrested and taken before Alderman Jones, who held him in $800 bail for a further hearing this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

THE "PRESENTATION FESTIVAL."—In response to the requests of several readers, we last week wrote to Mrs. General Grant, inquiring about the delay in the drawings, and as to the reliability of the parties styled the managers of "The Presentation Festival in Aid of the Widows and Orphans of our Soldiers." We have, in reply, received a letter from a prominent General, than whom there should be no higher authority in the matter. From this letter we publish the following extracts, which will be of interest to the thousands of ticket holders in this city and elsewhere:—

"The drawing could not take place as advertised on the 14th, owing to the immense amount of labor required in preparing ballots and closing up the affairs. It will, however, come off positively on the 28th (Monday), and every prize enumerated, and more too, will be fairly distributed.

"Owing to the fact that more tickets were sold than were expected to be, the value of the prizes have been increased in proper proportion. For instance, instead of $10,000 in greenbacks there will be $17,000, distributed in sums of $10,000, $2000, $1000, etc. etc., and other prizes will also be increased.

* * * * *

"The money and prizes are all in the hands of the agent of the institution, and not in the hands of Thomas & Co. Some of the best men in New York are managing the affair, and it will be honestly conducted even if the institution should make nothing. But I believe it will receive a handsome sum—enough to provide for several hundred orphans of our brave soldiers, instead of barely one hundred, as it does at present."—*From Saturday Night of this week.*

PETTY POLICE MATTERS.—William Ball was arrested yesterday morning at Newmarket and Poplar streets, on a charge of larceny. It seems that William was suffering from the cold weather, and seeing some fine overcoats in Mr. Isaacs' store, at Newmarket and Poplar streets, walked in and borrowed one of them while the proprietor was absent. As Mr. Isaacs did not do business in that way, he had Ball arrested as soon as he discovered his loss. Ball had a hearing before Alderman Shoemaker, and was committed to answer in default of $500 bail.

Jacob Chintzier went into the foundry of Messrs. Leibrant & McDowell, in Girard avenue, above Otis street, yesterday, and helped himself to a pair of boots. Jacob was caught at his tricks, however, and after a hearing before Alderman Massey, was held in $700 bail to answer.

James Dunbar, whilst driving a team in the neighborhood of Third and Tasker streets, beat his horse in the most cruel manner, because it could not pull enough to satisfy him. Officer Freund interfered and arrested him. He had a hearing before Alderman Fitch, and was held to answer.

Andrew Tinney, a youngster 13 years old, was arrested by Officer Robinson, at Twelfth and Spruce streets, for throwing snowballs at the passers-by. He was held in $300 bail to keep the peace by Alderman Tunison. This is a very common annoyance of late, and the police are endeavoring to put a stop to it.

A DANGEROUS FELLOW.—Last Monday night a fight was commenced in Nicholson's restaurant, on Main street, Germantown. Thomas Bell, who had been drinking, and was very quarrelsome, took occasion to raise a disturbance with a Mr. Thomas McAfee, who is said to be his brother-in-law. In the bar-room they got to fighting, but were soon separated, and the whole thing was thought to have been smoothed over. But it was a deceitful calm. Mr. McAfee had gone out, and was standing on the sidewalk, in Rittenhouse street, when Bell came out of an alley leading from Rittenhouse street, and, drawing a blackjack from his pocket, struck McAfee a murderous blow on the back of the head, that knocked him senseless, and inflicted a severe wound. Shortly afterwards Bell was arrested, and was taken before Alderman Godbon, who held him to answer the charge of assault and battery with intent to kill.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—The Hall of the Board of Trade was crowded yesterday afternoon with such stockholders of the Mercantile Library as desired to form an opposition ticket to the present management, Mr. E. B. Brookes was called to the chair, and Mr. Gustavus Reickhelm appointed Secretary. After a general debate on the grievances to which members of the Library were exposed under the present management, which debate evinced the utmost unanimity of feeling, a committee of five was appointed to prepare a ticket. A like committee was appointed to prepare an address setting forth the principles of the meeting. After the arrangement of a number of the details of the contest, the meeting adjourned until Thursday afternoon next, to meet at the same place. Courtesy and good feeling characterized the entire proceedings of the meeting.

RIVER MATTERS—THE OYSTER TRADE—THE CITY ICE BOAT.—The City Ice Boat gave up the hopeless task of relieving the oyster squadron at Red Bank, and started down the river to-day with the Boston steamer, intending to bring up the steamer Tonawanda, now lying below in the bay. A single wagon load of Egg Harbor river (coves) oysters came up last night, and were offered at $12 per thousand, and indifferent looking affairs at that. The increase in the cold makes the river almost impossible of navigation with the present means provided by the city, the new Ice Boat being an almost utter failure, owing to the incapacity in the size of its boilers. It wastes more than a pound of steam a minute, effecting next to nothing, and is, in addition, a very slow boat. The evil ought to be remedied, and the contractors made responsible.

ASSAULT WITH A HATCHET.—Last Wednesday, a couple of men, named Andrew Caldwell and John Carr, got into a violent quarrel at Haddington. After quarrelling for some time, Caldwell seized a hatchet, and, telling Carr that he intended to kill him, made a rush for him. Carr, considering that discretion was the better part of valor in such a case, took to his heels and incontinently fled. Caldwell went after him, but a policeman appearing upon the scene, stopped the latter's fun, and prevented serious consequences. Caldwell was taken before Alderman Maule, and, after a hearing, was held in $800 bail to answer a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill.

A YOUNG THIEF.—John McComb, a young lad, only fourteen years old, was arrested yesterday afternoon, at Twenty-fourth and Pine streets, on a charge of larceny. It appears that he, in connection with five or six others of about the same age, all of them banded together, were engaged in the robbery of a truck wagon of some tobacco and tea and a pair of boots. McComb's companions succeeded in making good their escape, although warrants have been issued for their arrest. John had a hearing before Alderman Tunison, who held him in $400 bail to answer the charge of larceny.

THE LANGUAGES.—Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers have issued five valuable little works explaining the construction of French, Spanish, Italian, German, and Latin, which will enable the student to get an idea of these languages without a teacher. The works are cheaply issued, are within the reach of all, and come as near representing the true sound of foreign words as can be reached by a combination of English consonants and vowels.

A RUNAWAY.—A fine large white horse, attached to an empty furniture car, made quite a sensation in Chesnut street, between Third and Fourth streets, about 11 o'clock this morning. The owner dashed after him in hot pursuit, impeded, of course, by the slush on the railway track. His progress was arrested at Third street. No accident occurred by collision.

THE "GRANDE FETE SUR LA GLACE" at Eastwick Park, will take place to-day, instead of to-morrow, as erroneously announced in to-day's Inquirer.

SWEEPING THE CROSSINGS—A SMALL ARMY OF SWEEPERS.—The excessive amount of filth and slush abounding in our streets, in many cases rendering the footways almost impassable, has developed a new branch of industry. Those who have been in any of the cities in Europe will remember the crossing-sweeper who solicits a penny, a sous, or a kreutzer, as the case may be, from each pedestrian, to repay him for his exertions in keeping the way clear.

Hitherto we have been in the habit of keeping our streets so clean that no necessity existed for having anything of the kind amongst us. But we are sorry to say, owing to the neglect or bad management of somebody, our thoroughfares are in a condition that the word abominable but faintly expresses. But enough of that. It has been argued, and held before the people in vain. We only wish to call attention to a nuisance engendered by this sad state of affairs. Yesterday afternoon the street sweeper nuisance approached its climax.

It seems that some one mentioned the fact of such a thing being a paying business during the present reign of filth. The idea was seized on with avidity, and soon an army of small boys came from all quarters armed with brooms. From the east and from the west, from the north and from the south, they came, bearing, like the Dutch Admiral Van Tromp, the broom as their standard. On our principal streets they took their stand, and all day long plied their calling. Each foot passenger that crosses a street is solicited to give a cent to pay for cleaning the footway.

Not only is every crossing taken up by these sweepers, but there is a constant reserve force on hand ready to take the place of any retiring partner. If one were to give a cent to every one that asked him to do so, it would require a bucket full of change. In fact, the great number of these applicants for small favors has made them a nuisance and an annoyance rather than a benefit.

BURGLAR CAUGHT.—About 4 o'clock this morning, as officer H. Keel was walking his beat, at Second and Green streets, he saw a man come out of the rear of Mr. Dietz's grocery store, at the S. E. corner of Second and Green streets. The man had an overcoat on his arm, and when Officer Keel accosted him he drew a large chisel in a menacing manner. The officer drew his revolver, and placed the muzzle in most alarming proximity to the burglar's head. He caved in, and acknowledged himself a prisoner, being unable to resist such an argument. He gave the name of John Brown, and said he is a native of England, from which country he came to this about two years ago. He will have a hearing before Alderman Beitler to-day, at the Central Station.

STEALING A HORSE BLANKET.—Henry Carney, a picker-up of unconsidered trifles, came to grief yesterday. Seeing one of Adams Express Company's wagons standing in front of a place in Seventh street, he took advantage of the absence of the driver to take a blanket from the horse, and make away with it. After he got it he cut off a strap, upon which was the name of the Company, and then attempted to sell the blanket. He was too modest in his demands, however, and this exciting the suspicion of an officer, he was taken into custody at Seventh and Bedford streets. He had a hearing before Alderman Tittermary, and was committed to answer.

SUICIDE.—A man named Henry P. Atherton, residing at No. 5160 Main street, Germantown, aged 55 years, committed suicide this morning by cutting his throat.

WE HAVE still further reduced prices of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing—being determined to close out Winter Stock.

NO BETTER INVESTMENT CAN BE FOUND THAN CLOTHING AT OUR PRESENT PRICES, WHICH ARE LOWER THAN THEY POSSIBLY CAN BE NEXT WINTER.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

SALT IN THE STREETS.—The following important testimony has just been published, to which we would invite public attention:—"This certifies that on last Tuesday I came to the city, and walked from the depot to Charles Stokes & Co.'s Clothing Establishment, under the Continental Hotel; that I suffered much with the cold atmosphere, indeed, as I have every reason to believe by the salt slush; that I purchased a suit of winter clothing at that eminent house, and on returning home, I felt no cold whatever; I regard a suit of clothing bought there as an effectual remedy against the cold either in or out of the city. JOHN JONES, Jonesville, Pa.

"Subscribed before me etc."

FURNITURE UPHOLSTERED, MENDED, AND VARNISHED.—In order to keep hands employed, the above and other upholstery work will be done at half price during the winter months, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

CARAMELS—CARAMELS—CARAMELS—George W. Jenkins has as fine an assortment of Caramels of all flavors as can be had anywhere.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—E. G. Whitman & Co., No. 318 Chesnut street, are now ready to supply their choice and pure Confections, put up in neat boxes.

Also, a large assortment of Imported Boxes, Surprises, and Knick-knacks, for Trees.

UPHOLSTERY.—Cheap work, either in Mattresses, Furniture, or Carpets. Labor done during the winter at half price, at W. Henry Patten's West End Upholstery, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

POUND and lady cake made of the best materials, delivered per order, by Morse & Co., Nos. 902 and 904 Arch street.

WHO MAKES THE BEST AND CHEAPEST CLOTHING?
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
POPULAR CLOTHIERS,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

McMILLAN—DYER.—January 16, 1867, by Rev. E. T. Renney, Mr WILLIAM McMILLAN to Miss ANNA E. DYER, both of Burlington, Philadelphia.

TWINING—KIRK.—January 24, by Rev. William Catheart, Mr. THOMAS C. TWINING to Miss MARY E. KIRK, both of Bucks county.

UNDERDOWN—SMITH.—On the 24th instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. J. H. Peters, AMERICUS R. UNDERDOWN to Miss MARY P. SMITH, daughter of J. A. Smith, Esq., all of this city. No cards.

DIED.

BRANSON.—January 24, 1867, at the residence of his brother-in law, Julius Hock, No. 256 S. Eighth street, Philadelphia, Mr THOMAS S. BRANSON, Jr., of New Egypt, N. J., in the 21st year of his age.

His young friends and the friends of his father's family are particularly invited to attend his funeral, from his parents' residence, near New Egypt, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

CRESSMAN.—On the 24th instant, MARGARET ANN, wife of George Cressman.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 2134 Jefferson street, on Monday, January 28, at 2 o'clock P. M.

GARDNER.—On Thursday afternoon, the 24th instant MAGGIE HARPER, wife of Albert C. Gardner, in the 30th year of her age.

GITHENS.—On the 23d January, JOSEPH GITHENS.

The relatives and friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, near Fellowship, Camden county, N. J., on Seventh-day morning at 11 o'clock.

HOFFMAN.—On the 24th instant, SAMUEL W., son of the late SAMUEL W., and Barbara E. Hoffman, in the 13th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 605 N. Twelfth street, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

KITCHIN.—On the 23d instant, JAMES KITCHIN.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, James Dear, No. 1902 Brandywine street, on Sunday, the 27th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HERD AND TOBACCO CUTTERS OF SEVERAL patterns, and Cigar Makers' Curved Knives, for sale at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

SEWING MACHINE TWEEZERS, OILERS and screw Drivers, for sale at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

IF YOU WILL KEEP LATE HOURS, YOU should provide yourself with one of our Folding Pocket Lanterns, which is no larger than a large size pocket-book; and as it carries an extra supply of candles and matches, is always prepared for use. Sold by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

SKATING PARKS.

CENTRAL SKATING PARK,
FIFTEENTH AND WALLACE STREETS.

The first Skating Soiree given at the Central Park last Monday was pronounced by *all participants*
A GREAT SUCCESS.
To conform with the wishes of those present, as well as to please those prevented from taking part in it, the manager takes pleasure to announce that
A SECOND AND LAST
GRAND COTERIE FANTASTIQUE
WILL BE GIVEN
NEXT MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1867.
The arrangements are again in the hands of an efficient Committee.
The display of fine music, fire-works, illumination, etc. etc., will surpass that of the first Festival.
For particulars see programme. 1 25 2t

SKATING! SKATING!
WEST PHILADELPHIA SKATING PARK,
THIRTY-FIRST and WALNUT Streets.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Ice in splendid condition; perfectly smooth. Snow all removed. Park open until 10 o'clock. Fine band of music.
NOTE.—ALWAYS SKATING WHEN SIGNS ON CARS.
Admission, 25 cents.
Access to Park (by a few minutes' ride) by the Market street or Walnut street cars.
NOTE.—Our ice is good when the water is flooding the streets in the city. Always look for the signs on the Market or Chesnut and Walnut street cars. 1*

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

THE FURNITURE
AT
COULD & CO.'S
FURNITURE DEPOTS,
N. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STREETS,
AND
Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street,
Is the Largest, Cheapest, and Best Stock in the World!
Fashion, style, durability, finish, and cheapness all combined in their immense variety of CITY-MADE FURNITURE.
Before purchasing call and examine, or send for a printed catalogue. 2105p

TO HOUSEKEEPERS
I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
818 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS DRAWINGS ETC.
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL.
PHILADELPHIA. 3 1*

AUCTION SALES.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK
AUCTIONEERS,
518 No. 240 MARKET Street.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER,
No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET.

1867. DIARIES. 1867.
50 Styles and Sizes, at Low Prices.
Visiting and Wedding Cards, the latest novelties.
Initials, Monograms, etc., stamped on paper and envelopes, in colors, gratis.
A large stock of English, French and American Pane and Envelopes.
BLANK BOOKS of the best manufacture, on hand and made to order.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
Manufacturers of Blank Books,
Stationers, Engravers, and Printers,
28 6mrp No. 913 ARCH Street.

SLATE MANTELS.
SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability, Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.
SLATE MANTELS and Slate Work Generally, made to order.
J. B KIMES & CO.,
912 Nos. 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

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MARRIED.

McMILLAN—DYER.—January 16, 1867, by Rev. E. T. Renney, Mr WILLIAM McMILLAN to Miss ANNA E. DYER, both of Burlington, Philadelphia.

TWINING—KIRK.—January 24, by Rev. William Cathcart, Mr. THOMAS C. TWINING to Miss MARY E. KIRK, both of Bucks county.

UNDERDOWN—SMITH.—On the 24th instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. J. H. Peters, AMERICUS R. UNDERDOWN to Miss MARY P. SMITH, daughter of J. A. Smith, Esq., all of this city. No cards.

DIED.

BRANSON.—January 24, 1867, at the residence of his brother-in law, Julius Hock, No. 256 S. Eighth street, Philadelphia, Mr THOMAS S. BRANSON, Jr., of New Egypt, N. J., in the 21st year of his age.

His young friends and the friends of his father's family are particularly invited to attend his funeral, from his parents' residence, near New Egypt, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

CRESSMAN.—On the 24th instant, MARGARET ANN, wife of George Cressman.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 2134 Jefferson street, on Monday, January 28, at 2 o'clock P. M.

GARDNER.—On Thursday afternoon, the 24th instant MAGGIE HARPER, wife of Albert C. Gardner, in the 30th year of her age.

GITHENS.—On the 23d January, JOSEPH GITHENS.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, near Fellowship, Camden county, N. J., on Seventh-day morning at 11 o'clock.

HOFFMAN.—On the 24th instant, SAMUEL W., son of the late SAMUEL W., and Barbara E. Hoffman, in the 13th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 605 N. Twelfth street, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

KITCHIN.—On the 23d instant, JAMES KITCHIN.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, James Dear, No. 1902 Brandywine street, on Sunday, the 27th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

Receptions of Messrs. Stanton and Colfax—John H. Surratt Hourly Expected.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, January 25.

Secretary Stanton's Reception.

The reception at Secretary Stanton's last night was a very brilliant affair. Sir Frederick Bruce and most of the members of the foreign legations were present, together with an unusually large number of the prominent men of the nation.

Speaker Colfax's Reception.

There was a large party also at Speaker Colfax's, at which Senator Sumner's new bride attracted much attention by her beauty and the richness of her attire.

Surratt Hourly Expected.

The United States vessel mistaken for the *Swatara* arriving at Annapolis with Surratt on board, proves to have been a Government tug. The *Swatara* is, however, expected at any moment, and as the Potomac is now closed with ice, will probably stop at Annapolis.

Gen. Sheridan Coming to Washington.

Major-General Sheridan has been ordered to report here, and is expected this week.

Business of the Senate.

The work of the Senate is so much in arrears that it is probably that that body will soon commence to hold night sessions.

The Gold Bill.

The Gold bill was not disposed of by the Senate Finance Committee this morning, as expected.

Mr. Stevens Expected to Speak.

The House is crowded again to-day, in anticipation of a speech from Mr. Stevens on his reconstruction measure.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 25.—Mr. Wilson (Mass.) presented the petition of the Adjutant-General of the State of Arkansas to the effect that that State furnished ten thousand troops to the Union army, and asking that the record of their services be printed. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Petitions for increased tariff; against the curtailment of the national currency, etc., were presented and referred.

Mr. Anthony (R. I.), from the Printing Committee, reported a resolution for the printing of three thousand copies of the message of the President on the subject of the Paris Exhibition, with accompanying documents. Passed.

The Senate disagreed to the House amendment to the bill to incorporate the First Congregational Church of Washington.

Mr. Williams (Oregon), from the Finance Committee, reported back the House joint resolution giving an increase of compensation to certain civil employes of the Government, with an amendment striking out all the exceptions in the House proposition and giving an increase of twenty per cent. to all civil employes at Washington whose salaries are less than $3500, without respect to any advancement they may have previously received. Mr. Williams gave notice that he would call up the resolution to-morrow.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) gave notice that he would to-morrow introduce a bill to regulate, increase, and equalize the pay of army officers.

On motion of Mr Wilson, the bill to reorganize the clerical force of the War Department was recommitted to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Post Office Appropriation bill, from the House, was referred to the Finance Committee.

Messrs. Lane, Trumbull, and Buckalew were appointed the Conference Committee on the part of the Senate on the disagreeing votes on the bill for the appointment of Pension Agents.

Mr. Trumbull (Ill.) called up the House bill amendatory to an act relating to the habeas corpus, and to certain judicial proceedings in certain cases, etc. which was passed, and goes to the President. It is as follows:—

That whenever any suit or prosecution which has been or may be commenced in any State Court, and which the defendant is authorized to have removed from the said court to the Circuit Court of the United States, under and by virtue of the provisions of an act relating to habeas corpus and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases, approved March 3, 1863, or by virtue of an act amendatory thereof, approved May 11, 1866, and all the acts necessary for the removal of the said cause to the Circuit Court, shall have been performed, and the defendant in any suit shall be in actual custody on a process issued by the said State Court, it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the said Circuit Court of the United States to issue a writ of *habeas corpus cum causa*, and it shall be the duty of the Marshal, by virtue of the said writ of habeas corpus, with the Clerk of the State Court in which the said suit was commenced, to deliver the said duplicate to the Clerk of the said Court, and all attachments made, and all bail and other security given in any suit or prosecution which has been, or shall be, removed from any State Court to the Circuit Court of the United States in pursuance of law, shall be and continue in like force and effect as if the same suit had proceeded to final judgment and execution in the State Court.

Mr. Harris (N. Y.) called up a bill in relation to persons imprisoned for offenses against the laws of the United States. It is in the nature of a substitute for the House bill, and provides that persons imprisoned for offenses against the United States shall be allowed a deduction of one month per year for good behavior in their term of imprisonment.

Passed, and goes to the House for concurrence in amendment.

Mr. Trumbull (Ill.) called up the House bill to amend the act of 1787 establishing the Judicial Court of the United States. It empowers the Judges and Justices of the United States Courts to open courts of habeas corpus, and regulates the mode of procedure under it.

Further consideration was, on motion of Mr. Johnson (Md.) postponed until to-morrow.

The chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Governor of West Virginia, transmitting a copy of the resolution ratifying the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution.

Also, from the Governor of Pennsylvania the certificate of the election of Simon Cameron as Senator, from March, 1867, to the 4th of March, 1873.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Patterson (N. H.), from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill to provide for the defense of the Northeastern frontier. Ordered to be printed, and recommitted. The bill merely makes some provisions in reference to the issue of bonds to Maine and Massachusetts, in aid of the European and North American Railway Company of Maine.

Mr. Orth (Ind.) presented the minority report. Ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Dodge (N. Y.) the Senate joint resolution appropriating $100,000 for the removal, under the direction of the Secretary of War, of the wreck of the steamship Scotland, and the bar outside of Sandy Hook, near the entrance to New York harbor, was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

Mr. Longyear (Mich.) introduced a bill to extend the time for the reversion to the United States of lands granted by Congress to Michigan, to aid in the construction of a railroad from Amboy by Hillsdale and Lansing, to some point near Traverse Bay. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

On motion of Mr. Bradford (delegate from Colorado), the Committee on Indian Affairs was instructed to inquire into the disbursement of funds for the Indians by the Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Colorado.

The House proceeded to the regular order of business, to the consideration of private bills.

The Senate joint resolution for the relief of Paul S. Forbes, under his contract with the Navy Department for building and furnishing the steam sloop of war Idaho, came up as unfinished business of last Saturday.

From Rochester—Trial of the Child-Whipper.

ROCHESTER, January 25.—The Rev. Joel Lindsley, the man who whipped his child, three years old, to death, last June, in Shelby, Orleans county, is now undergoing his trial for manslaughter at Albion, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The trial will be concluded to-day. The excitement over the trial is great in Orleans county.

Purloining Money from the Post Office.

BOSTON, January 25.—Samuel Augier, the Assorting Clerk in the Post Office, was arrested last night for purloining money from letters.

The Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society.

BOSTON, January 25.—The Ladies' Anti-Slavery Subscription Society held its thirty-third anniversary last evening in Music Hall. There was not a very large attendance. Wendell Phillips was among the speakers. He said, among other things, that the North must be kept up to the lively devotion and sacrifice which are manifested by the South. If the people are permitted to come down to the level where Henry Wilson stood, instead of being kept up where Messrs. Boutwell and

THE DEVIL AND DR. FAUSTUS.

Before drama and opera had rendered the public at large familiar with the loves of Faust and Margaret—before even Goethe's grand poem had fixed in the memory of reading people the associated images of the philosophizing seducer and the mocking fiend—all the world had heard of the Devil and Dr. Faustus. But at that time, perhaps, not one person in a thousand could have told whence he had gained any acquaintance he might possess with these personages, or where even any book upon the subject could be found; for most libraries might be searched in vain for anything of the kind. Yet a knowledge so widespread, however superficial, betokens that there must have been at one time some easily accessible common source whence the general information was derived.

And this was, indeed, the case. There was a period when the Faust legends were to the people of the North what the stories of the "Arabian Nights" were to the Orientals—and, perhaps, more; for the former not only furnished amusement and gratified the love of the marvellous, but appealed likewise to deeper feelings. Fifty years ago, before books for the million were scattered broadcast by a cheap press, some such place may have been occupied in "the cottage homes of England" by Bunyan's great work; indeed, the history of Dr. Faustus might be not inaptly described as the mediæval "Pilgrim's Progress." As compared with Bunyan's book, however, the fact of the hero being a real instead of an allegorical personage, or at least the embodiment of general beliefs rather than the creation of an individual mind, gave the story of Faustus a wider range of interest; since few could be indifferent to professedly accurate information on a subject about which every one had already heard something.

Again, the reversed plan of the narrative, delineating a retrograde movement from God instead of an onward course in holiness, awakened a more universal sympathy. The introduction, too, of a proportion of the comic element, mingled with its graver matter, gained ready acceptance for it, where a story wholly serious might have moved but slowly. It is related, indeed, that at one time the whole library of the little islands in our Northern seas consisted of a single book—the said volume being the "History of the Devil and Dr. Faustus." When, as a consequence of circulating continually from one reading household to another, it at last fell to pieces, it was resolved, at a general meeting of the inhabitants, that one of their number should be despatched to the mainland, to provide a new supply of reading for the community. The question next arose—What work should be selected? After a long discussion on the merits of the various books they had ever seen or heard of, the good people at last decided that they would send for another *Dr. Faustus!* This anecdote may possibly be apocryphal, but at any rate it is no incorrect illustration of the popular favor which, for a very long period, attended this remarkable work.

It was undoubtedly when they had assumed the form of a book that the Faust legends attained their greatest celebrity; but before printing had even been invented they were already widely known, the exact time and form of their origin being lost in the obscurity of remote ages. The growth of the story may, however, in some measure be traced. The principal characters, as every one knows, stand in the relation of vendor and purchaser, the soul of the mortal being the object of traffic; and the foundation of the story may, therefore, fairly be sought in the earliest account of the sale of a soul to the powers of darkness. The first story of the kind upon record is believed to be that of the Greek priest Theophilus, legends of whose apostasy and reconversion, says Mr. Dasent (in the preface to his polyglot version of the tradition), once rang throughout Christendom from Spain to Iceland. It appears that in the time of the Emperor Justinian, about A. D. 538, this Theophilus was Vice-Dominus, a rank next to that of Bishop, in Ada, a city of Cilicia. Having, as the story says, declined a presentation to the vacant bishopric, he naturally felt surprised and aggrieved when the Prelate who accepted the appointment sought to depose him from his subordinate position. Hurt and angry, he applied for aid or advice to a Jew necromancer, who appointed him to come the next night to a place near the city, where he need not fear anything that he should see, but most carefully abstain from making the sign of the cross. On reaching the spot he found it illuminated with numerous lights and crowded with figures in white garments, surrounding one who seemed to be their prince, to whom the Jew introduced him. This personage, who was no other than Satan himself, promised that if he would be his servant, he would render him any assistance he needed; but he must first renounce Christ, and his mother Mary, signing a document to that effect with his own blood: whereupon Theophilus kissed his feet, and complied with all the required conditions. The next day he was received with much honor and favor by the new bishop. But the compact he had made weighed heavily on his conscience, and, soon repenting his rash and sinful engagement, he repaired to a church dedicated to the Virgin, and there remained fasting and praying for forty days. At length Mary appeared to him twice, promising to help him. Anxious for an assurance of his sin being cancelled, he then begged her to recover for him the deed he had signed, when, after three more days of prayer and abstinence, she came to him once more, and, while he was asleep, laid the bond upon his breast. On the next Sunday he went to church, and told the whole story to the bishop, who bade him throw the deed into a fire before all the congregation, on doing which his face was seen to shine like the sun. For yet another three days he lay prostrate, absorbed in thanksgiving, upon the spot where the Virgin had appeared to him; and then, probably worn out by these excessive vigils, died in all holiness and peace.

First narrated in Greek by Eutychus, the disciple of Theophilus, who declared that he had heard the account from his master's own lips, this tale was translated into Latin, and then into French, Anglo-Saxon, Icelandic, etc., spreading over nearly the whole of Europe, and thus familiarized the popular mind with the idea of a human being entering into treaty with the Evil Spirit. The same idea was thenceforth reproduced in many other stories told of various personages, and in different countries, the display of any extraordinary knowledge or of extraordinary luxury being commonly traced to some source of this kind, until at length it was embodied in the "History of Dr. Faustus."

That the story, or collection of stories, bearing this title, had been known long before they were committed to print, or even, perhaps, to writing, is sufficiently manifest from the preface to the very earliest version, wherein the publisher sets forth his having often wondered "that no one arranged the narrative in order, and had it printed and spread abroad as a warning to all people; but after making many inquiries he could not hear that it had been undertaken, until the MS. of the present work had been recently sent to him by "a certain good friend, named Von Speier," with the desire that he would give it to the world. This original version, printed and published by Johann Spies, at Frankfort, in 1587, was destined eventually to be so entirely superseded by later and differing ones, that in after years its very existence was long disputed, until, in 1846, a copy was discovered by Herr Scheible in the State Library of Ulm; another copy is now known to be still preserved.

That the intention of this volume was to satisfy curiosity or amuse the idle, was an idea utterly repudiated by those who gave it to the world: and its introduction accordingly sets forth that, some sins being worse than others, sorcery and magic are incontrovertibly the worst of all sins, and that the grand aim, therefore, of the story is to warn the world from this dire iniquity. It is very judiciously added that lest any perverse-minded individual should after all be tempted to imitate, instead of avoiding, the wickedness of the hero, all forms of conjuration, etc., have been carefully omitted, and only such matter recorded as might furnish instruction and warning. Thus solemnly introduced, the narrative begins by informing us that Johann Faust was born at Rod, near Weimar, of God-fearing peasant parents, and adopted early by a rich childless uncle at Wittenberg, who sent him to school, and then to the university to study theology. Soon wearying of this, he devoted himself, instead, to medicine and science; and though he took to bad company, and fell into sin, yet, possessing a good capacity, he eventually passed a very creditable examination, gaining his degree as doctor. He now gave his nights and days to the study of curious signs and characters, and to the acquisition of the Greek, Persian, Arabic, and Chaldee languages; so that, besides the reputation he gained as a physician by healing many patients, he also became known as a famous astrologer. We are next told rather abruptly, that, having taken to the practice of black magic (that with which he began having probably been only such as was termed *white* in the nomenclature of the period), he went one evening to a spot in a neighboring wood where four roads met, and drawing three concentric circles, stood within them invoking the Evil Spirit. A terrible tempest began; then sweet music was heard; anon strange shapes flitted before him; and as he uttered spells of greater and greater power, at last the Devil appeared as a fiery man. Soon, however, he assumed the more approachable form of a grey friar—a guise which seems to indicate a Protestant origin for at least this version of the story. Fatigued with excitement, Faust avails himself no further of this interview than to extract from the spirit a promise to visit him next morning at his own house, whither accordingly he comes; and the doctor then demands that he shall obey him in all things, and answer truly whatever questions he may at any time propound. The spirit replies that he cannot make any such contract without first asking permission, being himself only a subordinate demon owing allegiance to Lucifer; but on his reappearance in the evening he avows his readiness to agree to the doctor's terms, and to be always near him, though invisible to every other eye, on condition that the latter, in return, will sign with his own blood a document promising not only to be entirely his at death, but that during his life he will renounce God and all things holy, and be an enemy to the Christian faith. Faust consents, thinking that, as he has certainly found the Devil not to be so black as he is painted, it is probable that hell may not be so hot as it has been described; and accordingly the next day the spirit comes again to witness the signature.

The doctor pierces a vein in his hand; when, as a last appeal from Heaven, the blood miraculously forms itself into the words, "O homo, fuge!" Undeterred even by this portent, he signs the fatal deed, here given at length, as found in his house after his death, and which duly sets forth that, desiring deeper knowledge than he could learn from other men, or acquire by the faculties with which God had endowed him, he had entered into this contract, consenting that, if the Devil will only teach him all he desires to know during a period of twenty-four years, he will, at its expiration, resign himself to him for all eternity.

The infernal visitant, who announces his name to be "Mephostopheles" (so the name is here spelled), now bestirs himself actively in the service of his new master, who resides in the house left him by his deceased uncle; arranging that no domestic shall be retained except one Christopher Wagner, whom Faust had taken from the streets as a boy of so bad a character that no one else would employ him. The spirit himself undertakes to be major-domo of the establishment. The cellars of the Elector Palatine and of various bishops are laid under contribution for wines of all kinds; ready-dressed viands are transported from palatial kitchens; while ample supplies for the wardrobe are obtained by supernatural raids on the tailors and other tradesmen of the city. Living thus sumptuously, Faust, we are told, soon becomes so thoroughly sensualized that he no longer believes in either God or Devil; though his skepticism as to the latter appears certainly rather extraordinary, considering who is in attendance upon him. Waking up suddenly to the disadvantage of his richly-spread table having yet no "lady at the head," he informs Mephistopheles that he wishes to marry. The latter, however, forbids the banns—not only painting very vividly the various discomforts and inconveniences attendant on the married state, but further reminding him that, as he had promised to abjure all holy things, marriage was of course included; and that it would be impossible for him to serve two masters, the Devil and a wife. The appeal winds up with the very forcible argument, that if Faust persists in such a design the demons will "tear him into little pieces." The doctor, grown arrogant, replies that, happen what will, he does intend to adhere to his plan. Upon this Mephistopheles vanishes, and a violent blast flings Faust upon the floor, where he lies in torture, unable to move hand or foot. He cries vehemently to Mephistopheles to come to his aid. The Devil himself appears instead, in terrible form, asking mockingly in what mind he now is; whereupon the humbled doctor confesses that he has broken his compact and craves forgiveness. In token that it is granted, the Devil disappears, the doctor's pains cease, and Mephistopheles returns, soothingly promising him that, though he cannot suffer him to have a wife, yet he will not object to bring him, every day, if he should wish it, some fresh beauty—a prospect which entirely reconciles Faustus to his enforced celibacy.

Not until every possible provision has been made for his comfort and enjoyment, does Faust seem to bethink himself of the main purpose for which he had invited the spirit's aid; but he now begins to put Mephistopheles through a course of interrogatories, with a view to enlarge his knowledge of things mostly beyond mortal ken. The first subject on which he claims enlightenment is the dominion of the Devil and the extent of his power. A mediæval and orthodox description of hell, in which there is a good deal of brimstone, is served up for his information. Further questioning draws forth minuter details of its division into Gehenna, Erebus, Tartarus, etc., with an account of its various rulers, the spirit who incited Cain to murder, the one who led Solomon into licentiousness, and numerous others, including Lucifer, the king and lord of them all. At the end of each conversation Faust, who has already begun bitterly to repent his bargain, bemoans his fate, in having put himself into the power of these ruthless beings, whose whole occupation is to mislead and ruin men. At last he asks if there will not be at last an end to hell, or if there be no chance left for himself to escape it. He is told that it will certainly endure forever, and that he has sinned too deeply to be saved: his informant further advising him to ask and think no more upon the subject, since it can be no pleasant one to either of them. It has, however, a fascination beyond any other for Faust. The moment he is alone his mind reverts to it, and he thinks earnestly of trying to revoke his fatal bond; but Mephistopheles raises the form of some fair woman whenever he retires to reflect, and her blandishments win him from all serious thought, while the demon himself flatly refuses to answer any more questions upon the subject.

The discussion of infernal matters being thus no longer possible, Faust turns to other quarters of the universe, and subjects his "Guide to Knowledge" to inquiries as varied in import as those since propounded to hapless little ones by the renowned Mangnall; though he is very properly rebuked on descending to the triviality of asking the cause of summer and winter, with the remark that a "doctor" ought to have known so simple a matter. A question concerning creation calls forth a reply throwing as much discredit upon Genesis as a Zulu could conceive or a Colenso utter; while the answers to queries upon less recondite matters, such as the elements, the planets, etc., accord very little with the theories of modern science. The information, nevertheless, proves of so much practical value, that by its aid Faust constructs almanacs which attained great popularity; for they combined predictions concerning political events with weather prophecies, and, as we are assured, "all truly foretold."

The nether world has still, however, a greater attraction for Faust than aught above; and since he may no longer indulge in discourse upon it, he induces Mephistopheles to grant him a sight of the realm of darkness. Transported thither, either bodily or in a vision, he is shown all that had been previously described. He then desires a nearer inspection of the stars, an account of his journey to which is given from an autograph record of it sent at the time to his friend Dr. John Victory, at Leipsic. In this narrative he states that he reached a height whence the earth appeared no greater than the dot of an *i*; found the atmosphere very bright and hot; the firmament solid as a wall, moving from east to west, and taking sun, moon, and stars in its course; while the sun was larger than this whole world, indeed so large that he could see no end to it. Not till things above and below have been thus exhausted, does the daring explorer stoop to a desire to inspect the world about him. At last, however, he sets forth on a terrestrial tour, the record of which embodies a short description of many famous places, enlivened by details of adventures at the court of Constantinople, where he assumes the form of the prophet Mahomet.

With the commencement of the third part the history takes quite a new turn. The philosopher suddenly becomes harlequin, the comic capabilities of satanic power are brought into view, and for a time all is merriment and fun. Faust, whose name has become renowned through the marvellous cures he has wrought, happening to arrive at Innspruck while Charles V is staying there, the Emperor asks him, as a proof of his skill in the black art, to procure him an interview with Alexander the Great and his queen; promising that no harm shall result to him from his compliance. Stipulating for strict silence, the sorcerer opens a door, and the Macedonian comes forth clothed in armor; while his royal partner, with a sovereign contempt for the chronology of costume, appears in embroidered velvet. After bowing to the emperor and empress, the phantoms vanish. Another day the doctor, finding a certain knight asleep, fixes a pair of stag's horns on his head, which he does not remove until the hapless victim has furnished much amusement to the emperor and all his court. He next meets a wagon of hay, the driver of which bids him move aside to let it pass. Faust replies that a man should not yield place to hay, and that unless he himself moves aside, he will eat both the wagon and its load. This he appears to do; but when the affrighted boor fetches the burgomaster to the spot, his property is found intact. On another occasion Faust exerts his devouring powers on a waiter, whom he punishes for rudeness by swallowing him whole, disgorging him soon after unhurt. He provides more nicely for others; seeing the Princess of Anhalt in delicate health, and hearing that her appetite might be tempted by some grapes were it only autumn instead of midwinter, he puts a dish out of window, and on taking it in again in half an hour presents it to her filled with fine clusters; he explains that his spirits had fetched them from the antipodes, where it was then summer. As a further return for the prince's hospitality, he invites him and his court to a banquet in a magnificent castle, improvised for the occasion in a neighboring field; it rises during the night and disappears the next day, its gardens blooming with rarest flowers and fruitage amid surrounding snow.

The doctor proved himself too, at times, a very efficient special constable, for we are told that when some students once made a riot before his house, he soon stopped the strife by suddenly blinding them, though, when led home, their sight was perfectly restored. And again, when some noisy peasants at an inn refused to keep order, he rendered them speechless until they left the house, when the spell at once broke. Another time, being sent for to prescribe for a sick man, he asks a peasant for a seat in his empty wagon, and on his rough refusal makes the wheels fly off and the horses stand immovable; but when the offender humbly begs forgiveness, the doctor, with an exhortation to him to show better manners to strangers in future, sets all right again with a word. However he might thus test good-will, that he did not depend on any one for means of locomotion is shown in the account of three students applying to him to gain them a sight of the Prince of Bavaria's wedding. Spreading his cloak on the ground, he bade them stand upon it close to him, and all were then taken up by the wind and deposited at the Bavarian palace. He treats another party similarly at carnival time, providing for them also many other entertainments befitting the festive season, such as dishes spontaneously filled with meat, men's heads changed temporarily to asses', etc.; and on one guest's expressing a very fervent desire to see Helen of Greece, he calls up the fair phantom, to the fascination of all beholders—including, as it afterwards appears, the evoker himself. But though thus generally intent only on imparting pleasure, Faust was not incapable of the feeling proverbially said to exist between "two of a trade;" for, encountering at one time a party of conjurors, who amuse their audiences by cutting off and putting on again each other's heads, their vitality being transferred to some growing lilies while the decapitation lasts, he, knowing their secret, cuts the flower-stem while their leader is lying headless, thus rendering vain all their efforts to restore him.

Being endowed with such mighty powers, it seems not unreasonable that Faust, on applying to Mephistopheles for money, should be told that he is quite able to procure it for himself, without troubling him. Thereupon he resorts to various expedients for replenishing his exchequer, at one time selling a horse of his own making; at another, taking to market some swine, similarly produced, the animals on each occasion changing into wisps of straw as soon as they reach a stream, to the purchasers' great dismay, although the seller had honestly warned them that his beasts must on no account be taken near water. He also borrows from a Jew a large sum on the security of his own leg, duly severed and carried off; but the German Shylock, finding the care of such a pledge rather disagreeable, and thinking the owner will never care to redeem what he could not reunite, throws it into the river; an offer of settling the account being made soon after, he has not only to forgive the debt, but to pay a large additional sum in compensation for the lost pledge, while Faust, really unhurt, renews his limb as readily as crabs renew theirs.

The only check Faust seems to have received in his downward career was from an old man at Wittenberg, who, setting his mind on converting the sorcerer, very judiciously asks him to dinner, and when his guest's heart has been opened by his hospitality, seriously remonstrates with him on the life he is leading, and urges him to repent. Roused to reflection, Faust almost resolves to do so; but his demon-attendant tells him that it is now too late; that he must dismiss the idea, or he will be forthwith torn in pieces; and so induces him, instead, to sign a new bond confirming the former contract. Faust's next adventure after this damnatory act is of a peculiarly kind and beneficent character. Hearing of a young nobleman who has fallen so desperately in love with a beautiful girl that her indifference has rendered him dangerously ill, Faust pays him a visit, and presents him with a magic ring, which, on his slipping it upon the lady's finger during a dance, causes her ardently to return his passion. They are soon after married, the amiable author of their felicity being an honored guest at the wedding. It was, perhaps, "a fellow-feeling" that made him thus "kind;" for as the end of his earthly happiness approaches, he asks Mephistopheles to bestow upon him permanently the phantom of the Grecian Helen, which he had once raised to please his visitor. His wish being gratified, he becomes so enamored of his bride that he never cares to quit her side—the bond being additionally strengthened by her bearing him a son, whom he always regards with the tenderest affection. But he is not destined long to enjoy the domestic bliss he seems so well to appreciate, for the end of his term is now near. The fourth and last part of the story introduces us to the doctor making his will, wherein, knowing that his family would need no provision, he leaves all he possesses to his servant Wagner, with an injunction to study diligently his master's books, and write a biography of him—a work in which he is to be assisted by a spirit attending him in the form of an ape. But one month now remains of the twenty-four years, and the poor sorcerer, dismayed at the prospect before him, shuns the very sight of his familiar, and can do nothing but weep and mourn. Several chapters are devoted to a transcript of his lamentations, pathetic with the wailings of the lost soul's remorse. In bitter contrast, the next chapter recounts the gibes with which triumphant Mephistopheles mocks and taunts his prey—not with the grandeur of a fallen angel, but rather with the petty exultation of a spiteful imp glorying in successful mischief, vented in flinging proverbs at his victim as fluently as though "Poor Richard" had been his daily study. In offering the ironic consolation that Faust will not be alone in his misery, we may notice that "all Jews and Turks" are summarily included among those who shall, as a matter of course, be his companions in torment.

At the beginning of the last week Faust is served with a regular citation from the demoniacal court, intimating that when the end comes he will be "fetched" at night; whereupon, with forced cheerfulness, he invites a party of professors and students, his most intimate friends, to breakfast with him on the last day. After the meal he requests them to remain with him until the next morning, telling them his whole history, and announcing the catastrophe which is impending. At the same time, with a meek humility which might have graced a saint about to ascend to glory, he begs them to pardon him if, even in jest, he ever in any way injured them: and exhorts them fervently to take warning by his terrible doom, and make God and salvation the first object of their lives. Greatly shocked at the disclosure, they lament that it was not made sooner, so that they might have sought to save him through the prayers and efforts of holy men. He assures them any such attempts would have been vain; and then, with mutual tears, they take an affectionate farewell—he retiring to his bedroom, and they to theirs, to await in sleepless anxiety the events of the night. Soon after midnight a fearful tempest shakes the house, a hissing sound, as of myriad snakes, is heard, then a stifled cry, and their friend's voice is recognized, vainly shrieking for pity or for help. None dare to stir, and soon all again is hushed in utter silence, while the trembiers cower in terror on their beds till the light of morning emboldens them to repair to the fatal room. An awful spectacle awaits them. The walls are sprinkled with blood, only the dislodged eyes of their friend and a few of his teeth are to be found; but after diligent search, the mangled corpse of the unhappy Faust is discovered, flung upon a dunghill in the yard.

After having these sad relics sewed up in linen and buried, the party returned to Wittenberg, where, returning to Faust's house, they find Wagner mourning for his master, and the biography already written, all but the concluding chapter, which is thereupon added at once by these witnesses of the events it records. Helen and her son had already vanished, and from that hour were never more seen; but the unquiet spirit of Faust haunted continually the house where he had lived; and though, henceforth, no one would risk a nearer encounter by venturing to reside in it, yet passers-by frequently saw the specire of the sorcerer looking out at one or other of the windows.

The history of Faust's sowing and reaping being thus brought to an end, the book concludes with a pious wish that all its readers may "avoid his fate and serve God alone, 'since your adversary the Devil, as a roaring lion, walketh about seeking whom he may devour.'" Its piety, however, seems not to have sufficed to protect it, for it is said that both the author and the publisher were punished for their work, and the books perhaps intentionally destroyed; which would account for their disappearance. But, however this may have been, the history was so well received by the public, that in the course of the next year some students of Tubingen threw it into rhyme, yet still keeping very close to the original. In the same year that Spies' work was issued, "A Ballad of the Life and Death of Dr. Faustus, the Great Conjuror," appeared in London; in 1589 the tale was printed in French; and in 1592 in Dutch. It was not till 1599 that George Rudolf Widman published at Hamburg an edition which has often been erroneously looked upon as the first printed, those issued earlier having been almost entirely displaced by it. In this much more pretentious version, wherein usually a longer and certainly a duller chapter of "Reflections" follows each short chapter of the narrative, Widman, who professes to ground his work on an autograph history of Faust, found in the library of an old physician at Leipsic, speaks with some contempt of the simple original by Spies; which yet he mainly follows, in some parts even transcribing from it word for word. It is he, however, who first introduced the dog—now as inseparable from Faust as "Toby" from the venerable Punch—representing it to be a spirit named Prestigiar, who, in canine form, sometimes takes the place of Mephistopheles in instructing the doctor or fulfilling his behests. He, too, first brings forward in print the adventure of riding a cask of wine out of a vintner's cellar, an exploit the memory of which has been pictorially preserved for upwards of three centuries at the spot where it is said to have taken place, viz., at Auerbach's cellar in Leipsic, where it is represented in one of a pair of pictures on the wall, bearing date 1525: a doggerel rhyme beneath asserting that this fact was "seen by many a mother's son." The other picture shows Faust drinking with his friends, and in each the dog appears.

In 1604 was published Marlowe's tragedy in which the subject of Dr. Faustus is treated in language often of very great poetic beauty, but with very little deviation from the original story, except that the hero enters into his compact prompted as much by licentious desires as by a thirst for knowledge, and that a good angel is introduced attempting to dissuade him from it, or to win him to repentance. Other additions and variations were made in the course of time, and at length a further idea was introduced, and Faust was represented as attempting to outwit the fiend. One of the later legends sets forth his asking Mephistopheles to paint him a picture of the Crucifixion; the demon not daring to do so, Faust then tells him that if his commands are not obeyed, the contract is at an end; when his cunning foe, seizing a brush, paints a Venus so exquisitely that the fascinated doctor at once accepts it instead of the subject he had demanded, and Satan remains triumphant. The present writer remembers having often, when a child, been entertained by an old German with Faust stories, in which like attempts were made, but with different result, the mortal always coming off victorious. Thus the contract having stipulated that the Devil should do whatever the doctor should bid him, the latter desires him to fill a certain bag to the brim with money, having first slit the bottom and stretched it over a chimney pot. The coins run through till the house is nearly full, and the task, arduous as it had appeared, seems nearly complete, when the doctor, unfastening the doors and windows, opens for the tide of wealth a channel into the street. Finding no end to his labor, the demon confesses that he cannot fulfil his part of the bond, and therefore cannot claim fulfilment from the other party. The result is similar when Faust enjoins him to twist a rope of sea-sand along a part of the coast just above low-water mark, where, though he actually does contrive to twine the unlikely material, the waves, of course, destroy the coil as soon as it is wrought. Whether so much subtlety was at last frustrated, or a happy *denouement* was substituted for the original final "fetch," either the narrator did not tell, or the listener has forgotten. The latter is at least the case in the modern and now most widely known version of the tale, for Goethe's choice of this theme for his poem, published in 1818, gained it henceforth an enduring place among classical literature. His introduction of the character of Margaret gave an entirely new turn to the story, the interest aroused by her soon diverting attention from the heretofore principal personage: but in his less known "Second Part," or continuation of the poem, Faust resumes his prominent position, goes through various adventures resembling some of those narrated by Spies, including an intrigue with Helen of Greece, and is finally redeemed and taken to heaven, where Margaret longingly awaits him.

Though received as a narrative of actual facts when they were first circulated, it has sometimes been doubted in later days whether even the hero of the Faust legends were indeed a real personage. Some have suggested that the monks might have propagated fables in that name, out of hatred to the printer who had destroyed their trade in MSS.; but, in fact, the printer Fust, who is believed to have died of the plague in 1466, flourished half a century before the time when, as there is ample proof, a Dr. Johann Faust, who bore the reputation of being a great magician, really lived, his death having occurred towards the end of the fifteenth century. Still the existence of this person being proved does not suffice to establish his connection with the tales told in his name: and one German writer, T. Gorres, after saying that "Faust is rather a book than a person," asserts that every age has had its Faust, adducing numerous instances, ancient as well as mediæval. Thus Zoroaster, Democritus, Empedocles, and Apollonius were all reputed sorcerers, the former especially having, it is said, ruled over kings by means of magic, and been at last carried away by evil spirits. Robert (surnamed "the Devil"), Duke of Normandy, in the year 768, changed himself at will into various shapes, and called up the shade of Charlemagne, as Faust did that of Alexander. He repented afterwards of his sorceries, and even passed three years in penance; yet at last was taken off to the infernal regions. Pope Sylvester II made a pact with the Devil, and was finally "fetched," even from the church where he had taken refuge. Like tales have been told also of Paul II and other Popes. All, too, that has been said of Faust had been related of others centuries before. Thus Albertus Magnus, in 1248, showed his friends a blooming garden with nightingales singing among the flowers, when all without lay frozen in the snows of Christmas. An aerial journey on a mantle is a common incident in the stories of the "Arabian Nights," and had also been related of Simon Magus and others; while a parallel for Faust's feast of supernatural voracity is found in the tale of the Abbot Eriolfus eating all the provisions that could be furnished at an inn, concluding with the hostess herself; who, however, presently took her place again in the kitchen, while the food was soon after discovered, apparently untouched. On these grounds Dr. K. Rosencranz, in his "History of German Mediæval Poetry," does not hesitate to characterize the "History of Dr. Faustus" as merely "a collection of many traditions, all turning on the point of a man making a pact with the Devil in order to gain power over the spiritual and natural world."

The number of places which have disputed the credit of having been the scene of Faust's history, or, at least, of his end, has no doubt tended to throw discredit on the reality of his existence; for, while the original story asserts that his death occurred at Rimlich, a village near Wittenberg, yet, at Maulbronn, a blood-stained place is shown as the spot where it took place, and at Cologne a window through which the Devil is said to have flown away with him. Another window at the castle of Waerdenberg makes the same claim, some irremovable blood stains being pointed out as indisputable proofs of its justness; while similar marks at Pratau, near Wittenberg, are held by the natives to demonstrate that as having been the locality so distinguished. Yet, however conflicting may be the evidence as to the details of Faust's life or death, there seems no reason to doubt that a person of that name did play some such part as that described in the story. As the "Conversations Lexicon" remarks, "some Cagliostro of the fifteenth or sixteenth century was probably the germ out of which the tale of Dr. Faustus grew." The earliest mention of the name of Faust as a magician occurs in a letter from the Abbot Trithemius to a mathematician named Wirdung, in which the writer recounts that, when travelling in 1506 (eighty years before Spies' History was printed), he had come to a place where a certain George Sabellius, whom he characterizes as an impostor more fool than magician, had been performing many wonders, and had left behind him a card on which he described himself as "Georgius Sabellius, Faustus junior, necromancer," etc. etc. The insertion of the word "junior" shows evidently that even at this early period the name of Faust was already well known in connection with magical associations. Again, J. Gask, a Protestant theologian, in 1548 affirmed that he himself had dined with the sorcerer Faust at Basle, and was entertained with a banquet of strange birds, unknown to him, and quite foreign there. He mentions, too, his having a dog and a horse, both of which were thought to be demons, and that he had been told that the dog appeared at times in the form of a servant, supplying food to his master. He concludes, "The wretched man came to a fearful end, for the Devil strangled him; his body would lie upon the bier on its face, though it had been turned five times." But the witness who is considered to be the most credible of all is Johann Memel or Manlius, a pupil of Melancthon, who, in a collection bearing date 1560, gives, as from the mouth of his master, an account of the famous magician Faust, as of one with whom the latter had been personally acquainted. He, too, asserts that he was found one morning lying on his face, having been killed by the Devil at midnight. A portrait of him is also extant, marked with the words, "Het portrait van Doctor Faustus," and which represents him with a face almost boyish in its plumpness, with high rounded forehead, far back on which appears a crop of short, slightly curled, unparted hair: the eye-brows are arched and well defined, the nose thick, the chin large, and adorned with a little "imperial" tuft just under the lower lip, while the upper displays a smooth, neatly curved moustache. The figure is simply attired in a round cloak, with a gathered ruff-like collar.

A story which once excited such universal interest, and was read or listened to in almost every German household, from the baron's castle to the boor's hut, may still be of some value in furnishing some conclusions as to the state of the people in the age wherein it found such acceptance. Originating, as it did, in Germany, it is no mean testimony to Teutonic purity that the original tale is strictly modest. We are told, indeed, that Faust "led a sensual life," but it is only in the most general terms that this is indicated; no scenes of vice are depicted, no licentious language indulged, scarcely a word occurring throughout the work which the demurest would shrink from; for even where a coarse expression is characteristically put into the mouth of a boor, it is still rather rudeness than immorality. Widman's version, notwithstanding the superior assumptions indicated by its prolix "reflections," merits less praise on this score, yet even this might well stand comparison, as regards refinement, with much that is to be found in contemporary English literature. Nor does the narrative pander to depraved taste, by tracing a course of crime of any kind; indeed, many a hero who is left "married and happy" at the end of a modern novel's third volume, has led the readers of his career through much more of sin and shame than does this poor hell-doomed Faust. Had it been received merely as an entertaining fiction, these considerations might have sufficed to place it beyond censure, while it might have claimed, too, the further recommendation of interweaving with what was purely imaginative some information as to the facts ascertained or the theories then prevalent in respect to geography, astronomy, etc., thus at least enlarging the conceptions and stimulating the healthy curiosity of its readers. When, however, we regard its claim to be a narration of facts and an exponent of spiritual truths challenging devout belief, we can hardly conclude that its influence could have been very wholesome. That ancient error which for so many years has been an obstacle to human progress, viz.:—that to be ignorant is the only condition of being innocent, and that knowledge is so nearly allied to evil that any intensity of desire for it must be dreaded as a dangerous impulse—lies at the foundation of the story. Since aspirations after a deeper insight into nature could scarcely have been so common as to invite universal warning that they were likely to imperil the soul, it seems likely that the real feeling of those who circulated such stories must have been a desire, prompted by mingled jealousy and fear, to deter the multitude from any approach to what was represented as so dangerous, and not only to throw suspicion upon superior knowledge wherever it existed, but to repress in the uninformed the first rising of any desire for enlightenment. The example chosen, therefore, to instruct mankind as to the surest road to ruin is that of a man whose c desire is, in fact, simply a thirst to know n of the works of his Creator; for the motiv signed for Faust's entering into this ter compact is neither ambition nor revenge, rice, sensuality, or any other corrupt pas but is strictly defined to have been nothing than a thirst for knowledge—knowledge of secrets of nature. His demand for physical joyments, as soon as he earned the powe command them, seems rather an after-thou on the commercial principle of making all he by his bargain; while his subsequent sensua is the result of separate direct temptation ass ously set before him by the evil being in w power he has placed himself. Even t his errors are comparatively venial, he is never described as seducing innocen only the later legends furnishing even tamest type of Goethe's Margaret. Nor with the power of hell at his command, an fiend always beside him, is he ever seen ind ing in hatred, malice, or uncharitable towards his fellow-creatures, except in the instance of his preventing the resuscitatio the decapitated conjuror, which has the ex of being a sort of trial of strength with a ri With this exception, the mischievous prank occasionally plays never do any serious in to their objects, and seem rather ebullition fun than promptings of ill-nature; while continually find him exerting his extraordin endowments to afford pleasure or benef others. That all this was of no avail ha certain tendency to throw contempt on rality.

Faust is throughout the story an objec anything but detestation. We can but adm the skilful doctor, the kindly genial compani and the loving husband and father, though of a shadowy bride and child; while our deep pity is moved by the helpless victim of a sin error, bitterly repenting a sin which, after had been prompted by actually laud motives, yet sighing in vain for heavenly h or pardon. His final doom is therefore in highest degree unsatisfactory; especially as find that, while the powers of hell are ever the alert to preclude any withdrawal from pact of which he almost immediately begins repent, no corresponding effort is made by power of heaven to afford him a chanc escape; all supernatural interference (with one slight exception of his blood flowing the form of words of warning) being thus stricted to internal agents, as though the De were the only spiritual being who was active the world, and God a mere passive specta from afar of His creatures' vain struggles w their mighty and crafty and relentless fo

Cornhill Magazine.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOAR AND PLANK.
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5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
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RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

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SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
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No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKER LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KIN ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KIND
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
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CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The following are the Congressional proceed gs of yesterday, continued from our Fourth dition :—

WASHINGTON, January 24.

Senate.

Mr. WADE (Ohio), from the Committee on rritories, reported a substitute for the bill nending the act providing a temporary overnment for the Territory of Montana, hich defines the powers of the Probate Courts the Territory, and legalizes the public acts of e second and third sessions of the Legislature, til approved or disapproved by the next gular session of the Legislature; but that ne of the private acts of the said bodies shall deemed in force until approved by the next ssion; provides for the apportionment of the rritory for Legislative districts; repeals the which provides for an appeal or writ of ror to the Supreme Court of the United States m the Supreme Court of said Territory, or Judge or Court thereof, upon writs of haas corpus involving questions of personal eedom; fixing the salaries of Territorial offirs, and repeals the act which provides that e Territories of Dakota and Montana shall be Surveyor-General's district.

Mr. VAN WINKLE (W. Va.), from the Committ of Finance, reported a joint resolution susnding the collection of direct taxes in Virnia, with the House amendments, with a ther amendment providing that, in ascerning the quota of West Virginia of the tax posed by the act of 1861, the Secretary of the easury be authorized to charge the said State such proportion of the said tax as the ue of the real estate of the counties now imposing the State of West Virginia bear to the value of the then whole State of Virginia, d by striking out section six of the House endment, and changing the "joint resolun" to "an act."

Mr. STEWART (Nevada) introduced a bill for e relief of the inhabitants of cities and towns on the public lands, which provides that enever any portion of the surveyed public nds shall be settled upon as a town site, and, erefore, not subject to entry under agricultu pre-emption laws, it shall be lawful for the rporate authorities, or judge of the county, to or at the proper land office, at the minimum e, the land so settled and occupied in trust the use of the occupants thereof; provided at the land to be so entered shall include only h as is actually occupied by such city or wn, and to be made in conformity with the al sub-division of the public lands, and ere the inhabitants number one hundred or s the entry shall not exceed 320 acres; over 5 hundred persons, 640 acres, and over one busand persons, 1280 acres. Referred to the mmittee on Public Lands.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Me.), from the Finance Committ reported the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial propriation bill, with out few amendments. It adds temporary clerks in the Treasury Department ,000, with authority for the classification of the same the Secretary; for contingent expenses of the Bu au of statistics, $40,000; for facilitating telegraph comunication between the Atlantic and Pacific, $40,000; section appropriating money to pay the increased mpensation voted by the House during the Thirtyith Congress to its clerks is stricken out and a secn added increasing the pay of watchmen at the easury Department after July 1, 1867, to $900.

Mr. WADE (Ohio) introduced a bill to provide for allotment of the members of the Supreme Court long the circuits, and for the appointment of a mar al for the Supreme Court of the District of Columwhich authorizes the Chief Justice and Associate stices to make allotments as above named during the ecess, when necessary; the Chief Justice to continue the next session of the Supreme Court; and further vides for the appointment of a marshal by the urt, on nomination of the Chief Justice, at a salary $3000, and defines the duties of said marshal. Also, at the supreme Court shall appoint a United States rshal for the District of Columbia, in place of such cer now appointed by the President. Referred to Committee on the Judiciary.

The Tariff bill came up at one o'clock.

Mr. GRIMES (Iowa) took the floor and delivered a litten speech against the bill, saying the man who poses this measure may expect to be slaughtered. e protectionists have already poured out the vials their wrath against any man who opposes it. eats of political ostracism have been made against who do not believe this bill to be for the best erests of the country, that portion of the public ss which has been subverted to their interest, with charges that the capital is thronged th free traders, and that British gold is being used defeat American interests, and every man is conmned who would inquire how he would vote. We ow what all this means. So far as I have the lity, I am resolved that the people also shall know at it means. It means that two or three large nufacturing interests of the country, not satisfied th the enormous profits of the last six years, are termined, at whatever cost to put more money in eir pockets, and to this end they have persuaded me and coerced other manufacturing interests to ite in a demand for just enough duty to protection to American labor but what some other people, with ore truth, call the robbing of American labor and riculture.

t means that the men who are interested in the ssage of this bill are bent upon taking the legisla n of the country into their own hands; that inquiry ing that there should be free inquiry into the ject; that, conscious of the interested motives of ir own action, they cannot conceive it possible that ers should act from different motives. Knowing venality of their own editors, they cannot think of h a thing as an independent, manly American ntor. The cry of "British gold" and "interested motives" passes by me like an idle wind.

Mr. GRIMES (Iowa) then proceeded to examine d condemn the details of the bill. It was not, he d, a bill to raise revenue; it would decrease the venue and destroy the commerce of the country. would injure the very interests it intended to pro t. It was unjust to the agricultural interests of the ast. It protected wool manufacturers, but operated ainst wool growers.

At the conclusion of Mr. Grimes' speech the ques n was upon the amendment of Mr. Edmunds, to f books, maps and charts, imported for the use of blic and college libraries and literary societies, m the free list.

Mr. HENDRICKS (Ind.) opposed the amendment, the ground that taxes should be borne by all alike times like the present.

Mr. SUMNER (Mass.) advocated the amendment. der the existing laws the provision was already in ce.

The amendment was agreed to—yeas, 22; nays, 13.

Mr. SUMNER (Mass.) offered an amendment to t maps, charts and engravings, executed prior to , on the free list, and said these articles could not me in competition with the manufactures of the untry.

Mr. FESSENDEN said the committee had made a ference in the tariff on these articles manufacred before 1846. They had put a low rate of duty on em, but were not willing to let them in free of arge.

Mr. WILLIAMS (Oregon) was opposed to the exption of luxuries while the necessaries of life were heavily taxed.

Mr. CONNESS would like to have the country in o enjoyment of the exemption contained in Mr. mner's amendment, but he could not vote for it unless the country had to be taxed as now to pay the penses of the Government. The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. SUMNER moved to amend, by placing books blished prior to 1850 on the free list.

Mr. LANE (Ind.) opposed the amendment, saying was opposed to any exemption.

The disagreement of the House to the Senate's endments to the bill in relation to the appointment pension agents, was announced.

The Senate insisted and agreed to the Conference mmittee called for by the House.

Mr. Sumner's amendment to the Tariff bill was dis. Mr. SUMNER moved to amend by placing scientific d mathematical instruments and apparatus, imted in good faith for any public scientific or collete institution, on the free list. Disagreed to.

Mr. KIRKWOOD (Iowa) moved to amend the bill reducing the duty on lumber used for fencing purses. He had not yet made up his mind, he said, how should vote on the passage of the bill.

Mr. CHANDLER (Mich.) hoped to see the duty on mber increased instead of being reduced. Lumber as the product of labor, and could not be sufficiently otected under existing tariffs.

The amendment of Mr. Kirkwood was disagreed to.

Mr. WADE (Ohio) moved to increase the duty on nseed or flaxseed from sixteen cents in the printed ll, to twenty-three cents per bushel, and spoke in vor of his amendment as necessary for protection of great agricultural interest.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said it was his intention move to amend so as to make the duty on linseed enty cents instead of sixteen, and on the oil thirtyve instead of twenty-three cents.

Mr. FESSENDEN spoke at some length against the posed amendment, defending the provisions of the ll as reported by the committee on this subject.

Mr. WILSON (Mass.) introduced a resolution, which as adopted, calling upon the Secretary of War to now if any officers appointed under the Regular rmy bill of last summer have failed to join their re iments. If so, to furnish their names, rank and regi ents, with the causes why they have not joined their mmand.

Mr. CATTELL (N. J.) presented the credentials and rtificate of election of Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, en by the Legislature of New Jersey to fill the va cancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Wright.

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Mr. Frelinghuysen has up to this time held his seat Mr. Frelinghuysen was up to appointment of Governor Ward. He came forward and took the oath of office under the credentials.

Mr. WADE (Ohio) resumed the floor in advocacy of his amendment.

Mr. MORGAN (N. Y.) opposed any increase in the duty on linseed.

After further debate by Messrs. FESSENDEN, HERMAN and FRELINGHUYSEN, the amendment of Mr. Wade was disagreed to.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN (N. J.) moved to amend Mr. Wade by increasing the duty on linseed or flaxseed to 20 cents per bushel, and on linseed oil from 23 to 30 cents per gallon.

This was debated by Messrs. WILLIAMS and CATTELL.

Mr. HOWE (Wis.) called for a division of Mr. Frelinghuysen's amendment.

Mr. SPRAGUE (R. I.) said this was a commercial tariff made in the interest of importers. Instead of an increase there was a reduction of twenty-five per cent from the present tariff on cotton goods, and a similar reduction on linen goods. He said he was here to denounce this tariff as a commercial tariff, and a reduction instead of an increase.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Me.)—It's a queer kind of commercial tariff.

The amendment of Mr. Frelinghuysen was then adopted.

Mr. DIXON moved to add firearms and swords to the twenty-first section, so as to allow a drawback on these articles when exported.

The Senate adjourned at 5 P. M.

House of Representatives.

Mr. O'NEILL (Pa.) presented a petition numerously signed by manufacturers of cotton and woollen fabrics in Philadelphia, praying that the burden of taxation may be lessened, that the five per cent. tax on goods may be repealed, and that a drawback of three cents per pound on cotton may be refunded to the manufacturers, and that all articles of luxury not produced in the United States may be taxed, and that there may be speedy action on the part of Congress on the Tariff and Tax bills, so that the mills and factories may be in full operation.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Walker in the Chair, and was addressed on the financial question by Mr. Morrill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES.

Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.

HENRY S. TARR
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24 wfmy No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.
No. 22 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER 2 14§

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, Etc.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
8 4 6m VANKIRK & CO.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2-22§) Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY JAMES CASCADEN.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
No. 53 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 1 24§

COTTON AND FLAX, SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS.
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
3 6§ No. 103 JONES Alley.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street,
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 3 8§

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 6 NORTH WHARVES
AND
NO. 2 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. 2 2§ ELIJAH G. CATTELL.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette
816 GOLDSMITHS' HALL, LIBRARY Street

THE NEWS-STAND, S. W. CORNER SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets is open daily until 9 P. M., for the sale of the leading Morning, Evening, Weekly, Sunday, and Illustrated Newspapers of this city; together with the New York dailies weeklies, etc.; 7 2

RAILROAD LINES.

NEW AND SHORT ROUTE TO THE OIL REGION.
WARREN AND FRANKLIN RAILWAY.
Trains will run on this road as follows:—

7:30 A. M., Through Train. Leaves Irvington, at Junction of P. & E. R. R., stopping at principal stations, arrives at Oleopolis at 10 10, and at Oil City at 11 A. M., connecting with trains for Franklin and other points.

1:10 P. M., Through Train. Leaves Irvington, stopping at all principal stations, arrives at Oil City at 5:50 P. M.

7:30 A. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oleopolis, arrives at Oil City, at [illegible] A. M.

6:40 A. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oleopolis, and arrives at Oil City at 8 15 A. M.

GOING NORTH.

6:40 A. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oil City, arrives at Oleopolis at 7:20 A. M., making close connection for Pithole.

9:23 A. M., Trough Train. Leaves Oil City, stopping at all principal stations, arrives at Irvington at 12:40 P. M., making close connection with trains on P. & E. R. R., bound East and West.

12:50 P. M., Through Train. Leaves Oil City, stops at all principal stations, and arrives at Irvington at 4 10 P., making close connection for points West, and connecting with latter train Easton P. & E. R. R.

5:40 P. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oil City arrives at Oleopolis at 6:20 P. M., making close connection for Pithole.

By this route, passengers leaving Philadelphia at noon, arrive at Irvington at 6:20 A. M., have an hour for breakfast, and arrive at Oil City at 11:00 A. M., or 22 hours from the time of starting.

Passengers leaving Erie at 10 25, reach Oil City at 4:50 P. M., or can stop at Tidioute and return to Erie same day.

Passengers leaving Oil City at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Philadelphia at 7:40 A. M., next day, or at Erie at 4:00 P. M. same day.

Passengers leaving Oil City at 12 50 P. M., arrive at Erie at 6:05 P. M. same afternoon, or at Philadelphia afternoon of the following day

All trains south leave Irvington after arrival of trains on Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, connect at Oleopolis for Pithole, and at Oil City with trains for Franklin and other points.

All trains North leave Oil City after arrival of train from Franklin, connecting at Oleopolis with trains for Pithole, and at Irvington with trains bound both East and West on P. & E. R. R. NATHANIEL P. ROBART,
General Superintendent,
† Warren and Franklin Railroads.

NEW AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO THE OIL REGIONS.
WARREN AND FRANKLIN RAILWAY.
1866. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1867.
From Thursday, November 22, 1866, trains leave Irvington (at the junction of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 390 miles from Philadelphia).

GOING SOUTH TO OIL CITY.

6:55 A. M. Mail Train arrives at Tidioute at 7 35 A. M.; Oleopolis at 9:10 A. M.; and Oil City at 4 50 A. M.

1:50 P. M. Express Train arrives at Tidioute at 7:20 P. M.; Oleopolis at 4:15 P. M.; and Oil City at 4:50 P. M.

GOING NORTH TO IRVINGTON.

Trains leave Oil City as follows:—

9:10 A. M. Express Train arrives at Oleopolis at 9:50 A. M.; at Tidioute at 11:50 A. M.; and at Irvington at 12 noon, making close connection with P. and E. Railroad trains for Philadelphia and all points, both East and West. Passengers for Philadelphia by this train arrive there at 7 A. M.

1:20 P. M. Mail Train arrives at Oleopolis at 1:55 P. M.; Tidioute at 3 35 P. M.; and at Irvine on at 4:15 P. M., making close connection for the West Philadelphia passengers by this train remain at Irvineton until 8 11 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 1:20 P. M.

All trains going South leave Irvineton after arrival of trains on Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, connect at Oleopolis for Pit-hole City, and at Oil City with Atlantic and Great Western Railway trains for Reno, Franklin, and Meadville, and with trains of Farmers' Railway for Rouseville Humboldt, Pulmer, Rynd, Tarr and Story Farms, Petroleum Centre, etc.

All trains going North leave Oil City and Oleopolis after arrival of trains from above points

By this route passengers can leave Philadelphia at noon arrive at Irvineton at 6:20 A. M., having 15 minutes for breakfast, and arrive at Oil City at 9:45 A. M. Time through only 21 hours. Or passengers can leave Philadelphia at 3:55 P. M. arrive at Irvineton at 4:22 P. M., next day, remain over night and take the 6:54 A. M. train South.

At Irvineton passengers will find four comfortable hotels, and fine-class dining saloon in the depot.

Be sure to obtain through tickets and baggage checks at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot West Philadelphia, via Warren and Franklin Railway, the great short route to the Oil Region

ISAAC BLAKSLEE, Superintendent.
BEVERLEY R. KEIM, General Freight and Ticket †

INSURANCE COMPANIES

OFFICE OF THE UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, N. E. corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
FIRE, MARINE, AND INLAND INSURANCE.
INCORPORATED 1804.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in accordance with a provision of its Charter:—

Marine premiums written during the year ending January 1, 1867		$352,502 80
Marine premiums not determined January 1, 1866		55 146 62
		$407,649 42
Fire premiums same period	$40 261 27	
Fire premiums undetermined January 1, 1866	12 872 37	
		53,133 64
		$360 783 06
Earned premiums during the year ending as above:—		
On Marine risks		$327,497 23
On Fire risks		33,602 36
Received from interests on investments and salvages		46 431 49
		$311 531 28
Losses expenses, etc., during the same time:—		
Losses Marine		$238 279 06
do. Fire		12,784 81
Return Premiums		26 899 83
Reinsurances		21,042 14
Expenses and Commissions		24 498 19
United States and State Taxes		7,074 54
		$330,570 16
Commutation to customers in lieu of scrip		525,533 00

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY JANUARY 1 1867

United States 5 20 Coupon Bonds, 1881		11,500 00
Do. 7 30 do 1867		5,400 00
Do. 5 20 do 1882		11 600 00
Do. registered, 1882		5 000 0
State of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. coupon bonds		10,000 00
City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. bonds		13 000 00
City of Pittsburg 6 per cent bonds		3 000 00
City of Pittsburg 5 per cent bonds		7,000 00
Camden and Amboy Railroad 6 per cent. coupon bonds, 1889		11,200 00
Camden and Amboy Railroad 6 per cent coupon bonds, 1875		2 500 00
Camden and Amboy Railroad mortgage bonds		17,000 00
Pennsylvania Railroad first mortgage bonds		1,000 00
Do. do. second do. do.		1 000 00
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Bonds		10 000 0
North Pennsylvania Railroad Bonds		10,000 0
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Bonds		14 610 00
Schuylkill Navigation Canal Bonds		10,000 00
Wyoming Valley Canal Bonds		11 000 00
156 shares Pennsylvania Railroad Co		8 300 00
100 " North Pennsylvania Railroad		5,0 0 00
106 " Wyoming Valley Canal Co		5 300 00
68 " Philadelphia National Bank		6 800 00
88 " Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank		8,800 00
1438 " Union Mutual Insurance Co		28,760 00
88 " Delaware Mutual Insurance Co		2,200 00
169 " Phœnix Insurance Co		1,690 00
4 " American West India Co		400 00
20 " Philadelphia and Southern Steamship Co		5,000 00
$2425 scrip North Pennsylvania Railroad		2,425 00
$360 Union Mutual Insurance Co		360 00
		$236 114 38
Bills receivable		75 580 04
Cash in Bank		49,489 14
Due for unsettled premiums		24,831 93
		$386 024 49

DIRECTORS.

Richard S. Smith,	H. F. Robinson,
S. Destonet,	Samuel C. Cook,
A. E. Borie,	James R. Campbell,
Francis Tete,	William S. Baird,
John H. Irwin,	Charles Wheeler,
Newberry A. Smith,	S Delbert,
Henry Lewis,	Norris S. Cummings,
William C. Kent,	Solomon Townsend,
J. P. Steiner,	F. Lavergne,
Edward L. Clark,	John Moss,
George Lewis,	J. S. Perot,
Ellis Yarnall,	George H Sheble.

RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary. 1 15 12§

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurers effected for one year, for any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
BENJY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

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L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
Genstine L. Palmer, Cashier of Com. National Bank.
B. G. Leisenring, Nos. 252 and 256 Dock street.
James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. 62 Market street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Sup't Penna. R. R.
Andrew Mehaffey, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut sreets.
G. G. Franciscus Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
Thomas K. Peterson, No. 3036 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 23 S Third street. 1 3 1y

REMOVAL.

The Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company

HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR

NEW OFFICE

NORTHEAST CORNER

CHESNUT and SEVENTH Streets,

1 19§ PHILADELPHIA.

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF
PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866, $2,506,851 96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 15
Premiums	1,162,308 81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 58. INCOME FOR 1866 $310,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
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Samuel Grant,	Jacob Fuller,
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Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 1 1§

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 15 year Premiums. Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies. Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at Interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

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CHARLES F. COFFIN.	
SAMUEL R SHIPLEY, President.	ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary
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INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000 United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871		$114,000 00
120 000 United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881		136,500 00
200 000 United States 7 3 10 Per cent. Loan, Treasury Notes		211,500 00
125,000 City of Philadelphia six Per cent. Loan (exempts)		126,562 50
54 000 State of Pennsylvania six Per Cent. Loan		54,720 00
40,000 State of Pennsylvania Five Per cent Loan		44,6 0 00
80,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan		80,750 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds		20,500 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 2d Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds		24,250 00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penna. R. R. guarantees)		20,750 00
20 000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan		18,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per cent. Loan		5,040 00
15,000 300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)		15 000 00
7,150 143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company		8,258 25
5 000 100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company		3,950 00
*20,000 80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company		20,000 00
155,900 Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens, on City Property		192,900 00
$1 045,650 par. Market value, Cost, $1 030,552 03.		$1,070,280 75
Real Estate		38,000 00
Bills receivable for insurances made		27,687 23
Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due the Company		38,923 98
Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,173. Estimated value		2,930 00
Cash in Bank	$41,102 26	
Cash in Drawer	447 14	41,549 6
		$1,497,321 56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John M. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Ladlett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardon,

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary 1 8§

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY
Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.
Invested in United States, $1,500,000.
Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.
Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250
All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA. 8 11 6m

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1864—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
A. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. Mellon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 1

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company (severally known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 2 30§

ROOFING.

ROOFING

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP, COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING-CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof.

LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.

LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as slate.

TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS this Paint is the *ne plus ultra* of all other protection. It forms a perfectly impervious covering, completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot.

TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at the shortest notice.

Material constantly on hand and for sale by the MAMMOTH ROOFING COMPANY.
RECKLESS & EVERETT,
12 21 6m No. 304 GREEN Street

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHNS'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH,

And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER ZINC, or IRON co

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Two Sleeping Cars of the Hudson River Railroad Thrown from the Track—Three Persons Injured and the Brakesman Reported Missing.

About 8 o'clock yesterday morning the Cincinnati express train on the Hudson River Railroad, which left Albany at a quarter to 2 o'clock A. M., met with a serious accident near Hyde Park, about eight miles above Poughkeepsie, by which two sleeping cars were thrown from the track and rolled down an embankment on to the ice on the river.

The train had been delayed near Greenbush by a snow-drift, and was going at a high rate of speed to make up for the delay, arriving at the spot where the accident occurred about three hours behind time, when a wheel under one of the sleeping cars broke, throwing that car from the track, and dragging the one next after it down to the river, where, very fortunately, the ice was so thick as to prevent their breaking through; otherwise, the loss of life would have been very serious. Both cars were attached to the rear end of the train. The first, in which there were seven passengers, the conductor, and the porter, turned over two or three times, landing on the ice bottom up, the other, containing only one man, fell on its side. One of the passengers in the first car, a Mr. Ham, of Cape Vincent, was injured about the shoulder, but not seriously; another, a lady named Griswold, of Edmond, N. J., escaped with a few slight bruises. These, out of one hundred and fifty passengers who were on board the train, were at first the only persons reported hurt; but last evening it was stated at the depot at Thirtieth street, that the colored waiter was also much bruised, the [brakesman] of the train was missing, a gentleman, whose name was not ascertained, had his shoulder dislocated, and that twenty others were much cut and bruised. Mrs. Griswold and Mr. Ham arrived in the city yesterday, and their wounds were immediately attended to by a neighboring physician, after which the lady proceeded to the Merchants' Hotel, and the gentleman to the St. James.

The two sleeping-cars were being raised, immediately after the accident, from the river by the aid of a gang of men and one or two locomotives. At the time the accident occurred the up-train was due, and soon afterwards arrived, and would most certainly have collided with the disabled carriages but for the forethought of the conductor, who sent signalmen up the line, and thereby gave warning of what had occurred. Mr. M. Toucey soon after arrived, and so managed matters as to arrange for the regular running of the trains.—*N. Y. Herald of to day.*

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Train on the Erie and Pittsburg Railroad Thrown Over an Embankment—All the Possengers More or Less Injured, Some Dangerously.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon an accident occurred to the Express train bound South on the Erie and Pittsburg Railroad, due in Pittsburg at 6:35 P. M., resulting in the injury of a large number of passengers. The accident occurred about two miles south of Pulaski, and six miles north of New Castle, in Lawrence county. The train, which had fallen an hour behind the regular time, was going at a faster rate of speed than usual, and, while passing along the ravine at the above-mentioned place, was thrown off the track by a rail which had been sprung by the frost.

The train was composed of the locomotive, baggage car, and two passenger cars. The locomotive and baggage cars were thrown off the track, but did not roll down into the ravine. The passenger cars, which were crowded with passengers, were both overturned and rolled down into the ravine, a distance of ten or fifteen feet, the roofs of the cars resting in the snow. The passengers were thrown on top of each other, and hurled against the side of the coach, and for a few moments the greatest confusion prevailed. The persons who were underneath were nearly smothered, and there was no way to get out, the cars being between two hills. The employes on the train, and some passengers, commenced knocking in the bottoms of the cars, which were up, and in this way succeeded in saving those in the cars from suffocation.

When all the passengers had been extricated it was found that fortunately no person had been killed, although every one on the train, with the exception of a baby, had received some injury, some of the injuries being of a serious nature. The most serious case was that of Dr. C. M. Dake, of Rochester, New York, who was very severely cut about the head, and had his right arm broken, besides receiving other external injuries. The Doctor had been very feeble in health, and it is feared that his injuries, in connection with his enfeebled condition, may prove fatal to him. An old gentleman, also, received some very bad cuts about the head, and other injuries, which are of a dangerous nature.

He was insensible for a short time. A lady, apparently forty-five years of age, and a young lady, also sustained some severe injuries. A little girl, about eight or nine years of age, received severe internal injuries by being crushed. A gentleman who had been precipitated into the brook was rescued from drowning by one of the passengers. The brakesman of the train was standing beside the stove when it went over the embankment, and was very badly burned about the face and body. All the other passengers received some injury, but none of a serious nature.

A Youthful Hero.

Captain Dyer, U. S. A., on Barry's staff, is the youngest officer of the army, being barely eighteen. He enlisted at thirteen, and was known in the Potomac army as "the drummer boy of the 7th Connecticut." He gained a commission at fifteen by capturing, unaided, an armed Colonel of the South Carolina 14th Regiment, with two privates, both armed, and marching them, under cover of his rifle, to General Gilmore's headquarters. On the staff of General Baldy Smith he was carrying a despatch, with one arm already shattered, across the bloody field of the "Wilderness," when he was shot through the right lung and carried off the field for dead. General Smith sent his own surgeon to his care, under whose skill, after several days' insensibility, he partially recovered. Although disabled, he volunteered on General Terry's staff for the desperate assault on Fort Fisher, where in the breach he was shot through the right thigh.

At the close of the war, though physically disabled, General Grant gave him a Lieutenant's commission in the regular army, and he was promoted to a Captaincy, his commission bearing date of June 18, 1866. He had been on General Terry's staff during his tour of observation to Salt Lake City, and since acted as *aid-de-camp* to Gen. Barry during the Fenian troubles.

Bad News from an African Explorer.

Letters have been received in Bombay from Zanzibar, containing intelligence of the progress of Dr. Livingstone. Four or five of the natives of India who accompanied the Doctor, as a part of his escort, had returned from the interior emaciated and fever-stricken. These report that the expedition had proceeded as far as Mataka, a populous town two days' journey from Lake Nyassa, when it broke down under sickness and heavy burden, all the animals taken by Dr. Livingstone from India having died. No letter had been received at Zanzibar from the Doctor, but one was daily expected by the hands of some Arab traders travelling from the lake districts down to the coast.

—A London paper says:—"Newest among what Mr. Tennyson calls the 'fairy gifts of science,' we notice an invention of Mr. Hyett to make trees imbibe color while growing. The results were exhibited lately at a *conversazione* of the Cirencester Royal Agricultural College, in the form of beautiful sections and planchettes of wood, stained with various hues. Metallic salts are introduced into the substance of the growing tree, apparently carried up by the sap, and forced into the fibre and cells of the stem."

CURTAINS, SHADES, ETC.

RICH LACE CURTAINS.

The Subscribers have now in Stock, and are receiving from the late

AUCTION SALES IN NEW YORK,

Nettingham Lace Curtains,

From Ordinary to Rich Style.

French Lace Curtains,

From the Lowest to the Highest Quality, some of them the RICHEST MADE.

ALSO

Vestibule Lace,

Embroidered Muslin Curtains,

Jacquard Muslin Curtains, and

Curtain Muslins in great variety

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON

9 14 wfm6mrp] No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies and Children's Dress, Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 20 6m

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY for the Holidays. Also, Silk Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers and Frames. Ladies who make their own Bonnets supplied with all the materials. 7 18§

LEGAL NOTICES.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—TO ALL CREDITORS, Legatees, and other persons interested.

Notice is hereby given that the following named persons did, on the dates affixed to their names, file the accounts of their Administration to the estates of those persons deceased, and Guardians' and Trustees' accounts whose names are undermentioned, in the office of the Register for the Probate of Wills and granting Letters of Administration in and for the City and County of Philadelphia; and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said City and County for confirmation and allowance, on the third FRIDAY in February next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the County Court House in said city.

1866.
Dec. 28, John B. Warder, Administrator of ANN WARDER, deceased
" 28, Lukens Thomas, Executor of CHARLES THOMAS, deceased.
" 28, James R. Campbell, Executor of ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, deceased.
" 29, Enoch Rex, Administrator of REUBEN HAAS, deceased
" 29, Aaron S. Worthington, Executor of MATILDA FERGUSON deceased.
" 29, Franklin Deweiler, Administrator of SARAH DEWEILER, deceased.
" 31, James Rose and Samuel L. McFetridge, Executors of WILLIAM McLAUGHLIN, deceased.

1867.
Jan. 2, Clinton Lloyd, Administrator of J. LINDSAY CRAIGE, deceased.
" 2, John Yard, Jr., and Charles Yard, Executors of CATHARINE FLOWERS, deceased.
" 2, Patrick Seery, Administrator of EDWARD DICKSON, deceased.
" 3, Mary Hughes Administratrix of JOHN C. HUGHES, deceased.
" 4 Moses Baker, Executor of LYMAN BAKER, deceased.
" 7, Emanuel Roy, Administrator of JOHN McLEAN, deceased.
" 8, Sarah Graham, et al, Executors of THOMAS Graham deceased.
" 8, Henry J. Williams and Edward Shippen, Executors of ELIZABETH B. GIBSON, deceased.
" 9, Louisa B. Wells Administratrix of ZENAS B. WELLS, deceased
" 9, George L. Ashmead, Executor of GEORGE GILBERT, deceased.
" 9, Edward Wiseman Administrator of CATHARINE LANCASTER, deceased.
" 9, Eli K. Price, Trustee of CATHARINE ANN OGDEN, under the will of WILLIAM MEREDITH, deceased.
" 10, John C. Craig, Executor of MARY C. LEWIS, deceased
" 10, Alfred Fitler, Executor of HENRY E. KURTZ, deceased.
" 11, William J. W. Parnell, Executor of ESTHER COVERDALE, deceased.
" 14, James D. and Edmund Pratt, Executors and Trustees of JAMES D. PRATT, deceased.
" 14, James D. and Edmund Pratt Executors of JAMES D. PRATT deceased
" 14, George Harding, Administrator of JESPER HARDING deceased.
" 14, Victor Guillou, Administrator of FRANCIS FRIES, deceased.
" 15, John Robinson and Henry McLean, Executors of NEIL McMULLIN, deceased.
" 16, Mary Holaway et al, Executors of WINDLE HOLLAWAY, deceased.
" 16, James M. Stewart, Administrator of WILLIAM McGLENSEY, deceased.
" 17, Adelaide Steen, Administratrix of JAMES STEEN, deceased.
" 17, Isaac Hays, Administrator of WILLIAM D. HAYS, deceased.
" 17, J. I. Clark Hare and Horace Binney, Jr., Executors of Dr. ROBERT HARE, deceased.
" 18, Samuel P. Miller and John F. Coombs, Executors of JOHN MILLER deceased.
" 18, Susanna Woods, Administratrix of BERNARD J. WOODS, deceased.
" 19, Hugh Sweeny, Administratrix of MILES SWEENY, deceased.
" 22, John H. Sloan, Administrator of JOHN HAHN, deceased.
" 22, Isaiah H. and Alexander H. McCalla, Executors of ALEXANDER McCALLA, deceased.
" 22, M. Russell Thayer and James H. Castle, Executors of ELIZABETH T. SMITH, deceased.
" 22, Henry K. Smith, Administrator of WILLIAM K. SMITH, deceased
" 23, The Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives, etc., Guardians of LARRISON S. CURTIS, late a Minor.
" 23, The Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives etc., Trustees under the will of WILLIAM J DUBS, deceased, for SUSAN M. DUBS.
" 23, Samuel Welsh, et al, Executors of WILLIAM K HORNER M D deceased.
" 23, John Conry and Joseph N. Price, Executors of WILLIAM KITCHEN deceased.
" 23, Edward Parker, et al., Executors of JOSEPH PARKER, deceased.
" 23, The Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives, etc., Trustees under the will of MARIA E. STEWART deceased.
" 23, Adam and William Strang, Executors of WILLIAM STRANG, deceased.
" 23, John F. Weyant, Executor of SAMUEL TUCKER, deceased.
" 24, John Livezey, Executor of PHEBE MARSHALL deceased
" 24, Neil McGlensey, Executor of ROSANNA HUGHES, deceased.
" 24, Joseph R. Rhoads, Administrator c. t. a. of JOHN BOYD, deceased.
" 24 Joseph Snowden and Charles Williams, Executors and Trustees of ANGUS CAMERON, deceased.
" 24, Nancy M. and John W. Grigg, Administrators of JOHN GRIGG, deceased.
" 24, Peter A. Keyser et al, Trustees of ELLEN C. CATHERWOOD deceased.
" 24 Peter A. Keyser et al, Trustees of JOHN NAGLEE deceased.
" 24 Joseph Ashton, Executor and Trustee of THOMAS ASHTON, deceased.
" 24, James S. and Edward Twaddell, Executors and Trustees of JAMES TWADDELL deceased
" 24, Clarkson N. and Alfred R. Potter, Executors of ALONZO POTTER, D. D., deceased
" 24, Samuel Hood and James E. Gowen, Executors of THOMAS MELLON, deceased.
" 24, Samuel Hood and James E. Gowen, Trustees under the will of THOMAS MELLON, deceased.

1 25 fmt FREDERICK M. ADAMS, Register.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.—CHRISTIANA FINNEY'S ESTATE. TRUST ESTATE OF THOMAS NEILL.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the final account of GEORGE B. REESE, trustee under the will of CHRISTIANA FINNEY, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, February 5, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 717 WALNUT Street in the City of Philadelphia.

1 25 mw 9t* JOHN CLAYTON, Auditor.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FRANKLIN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL.....$400,000

ASSETS.....$2,553,146·13

Statement of the Assets of the Company on January 1, 1867,

Published in conformity with the provisions of the Sixth Section of the Act of Assembly of April 5th, 1842:—

MORTGAGES.

On property valued at over $4,000,000; being First Mortgages on Real Estate in the city and county of Philadelphia, except $31,620·84 in the neighboring counties. $2,001,724·21

REAL ESTATE.

Purchased at Sheriff's Sales, under Mortgage Claims, viz.:—
Eight houses and lot, S. W. corner Chesnut and seventeenth streets.
A house and lot, north side of Spruce street, west of Eleventh street.
Hotel and lot, S. E. corner Chesnut and Beach streets.
Five houses and lot, north side of George street, west of Ashton street.
Seven houses and lot, east side of Beach street, south of Chesnut street.
A house and lot, Fitzwater street, east of Ninth street.
87 lots of ground on Buckley street and Querville avenue, Bristol.
Two houses and lots, north side of Filbert street, west of Eighth street.
A house and lot, west side of Bread street, south of Race street.
A house and lot, south side of Filbert street, west of Sixteenth street.
A house and lot, east side of Frankford road, south of Auburn street
A lot of ground, south side of Lombard street, west of Twenty-third street
Total, surveyed and valued at $109,954 28.
Cost . . . . . $87,951·68

LOANS.

Temporary Loans on Stocks as Collateral security (valued at $162,676·50), $83,638·75

STOCKS.

$45,000 U. S. Bonds, 1881.
$40,000 U. S. 10-40 Registered Bonds.
$75,000 U. S. 5-20 Year Registered Bonds.
$32,700 Philadelphia City Loans, not taxable.
$9,000 Pennsylvania State Six per cent. Loan, May, 1861.
$ 9,000 North Pennsylvania R. R. Bonds.
$900 North Pennsylvania R. R. coupon scrip.
429 shares Penna. Railroad Company.
91 " Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
286 " Bank of Kentucky.
17 " Northern Bank of Ky.
100 " Union Bank of Tennessee.
13 " Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania.
200 " Southwark Railroad Co.
24 " Union Canal Company.
16 " Continental Hotel Company
$650 U. S. 7·30 Treasury Notes.
$215 Philadelphia City Warrants.
Total Market Value.....$311,165·15
Cost . . . . . $273,023·00
Notes and Bills Receivable . . . 3,821·84
Revenue Stamps . . . . . 48·50
CASH on hand.....$34,422 50
" in hands of Agents..... 8,340 90
Total Cash . . . . . 42,753·40
$2,493,001 38

REAL ESTATE.

MARKET PRICE.....$109,954 28
COST, AS ABOVE..... 87,951 68
$22,002·60

STOCKS.

MARKET PRICE.....$311,165·15
COST, AS ABOVE..... 273,023 00
$38,142·15

Total . . . . . $2,553,146·13

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Losses Paid during the Year 1866, $113,187·32

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, PRESIDENT.

ATTEST—
JAMES W. McALLISTER, SECRETARY PRO TEM.

DIRECTORS.

CHAS. N. BANCKER, GEORGE FALES,
TOBIAS WAGNER, ALFRED FITLER,
SAMUEL GRANT, CHAS. W. LEWIS, M. D.
GEORGE W. RICHARDS, PETER McCALL,
ISAAC LEA, WM. A. BLANCHARD.

CHAS. N. BANCKER, President.
1 23 wfm6t] GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.

HOSIERY, ETC.

HOSIERY,

GLOVES,

UNDERWEAR, ETC.

THE LARGEST VARIETY

AT

JOHN C. ARRISON'S,

Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Also invites attention to his

IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT,

Which has given such general satisfaction for neatness of fit on the breast, comfort in the neck, and ease on the shoulder. Made of the best materials, by hand, [1 22

A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY

FOR INSURANCE ON LIVES

AND

GRANTING ANNUITIES

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000

Publish, in conformity with an act of the Legislature the following Statement of their Assets on the 1st of December, 1866:—
REAL ESTATE—League Island; Office Building, No. 304 Walnut street, and sundry well-secured Ground Rents..... $288,194·38
BONDS AND MORTGAGES on unincumbered property..... 728,618·74
LOANS ON CALL, with ample securities. 1,806,728 76
DEBTS DUE TO COMPANY, including advances in Trust Estates..... 75,690·43
CASH..... 296,362·53
STOCKS AND LOANS, as per list below.... 1,847,534 27
Total.....$4,783,449·11

LIST OF STOCKS AND LOANS.

112 shares Commercial National Bank.
304 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank.
161 shares Philadelphia National Bank.
45 shares State Bank, Camden.
600 shares Locust Mountain Coal and Iron Company.
200 shares Minehill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad.
244 shares Cleveland and Mahoning R. R.
22 shares Delaware Bridge Company, Easton.
300 shares Insurance Company of North America.
103 shares Schuylkill Navigation Co.
282 shares Lehigh Valley Railroad
20 shares Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
50 shares North Pennsylvania R. R. Co.
807 shares Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company.
$314,430 Philadelphia City and Gas Loans.
45,000 Philadelphia City Warrants.
10,000 Schuylkill Navigation Company 6 per cent.
7,000 Pittsburg 5 per cent.
5,000 Pittsburg 6 per cent.
415,700 Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co.
71,172 '68 Ches and Del aware Canal.
12,500 Youghiogheny Coal Company.
26,000 New Jersey.
30,000 Junction Railroad.
30,000 Pennsylvania War Loan.
25,000 McKean and Elk Land Co
41,000 Warren and Franklin 7 per cent.
155,000 Delaware and Raritan Canal and Belvidere Railroad.
27,000 Lackawana and Bloomsburg Railroad. $1,847,534 27
20,000 Cleveland and Mahoning.
20,000 Hamilton Co., Ohio.
26,000 Sunbury and Erie Railroad.
20,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
40,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d mortgage.
8,000 Elmira and W. Railroad.
40,000 Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.
9,500 Philadelphia and Erie Railroad sterling bonds.
60,000 Little Schuylkill Railroad Co.
14,000 Reading Railroad.
3,000 Northern Liberties Railroad.
1,000 Lehigh Valley Railroad.
250 Schuylkill Navigation Boat Loan.
147,900 United States Bonds and Compound interest Notes

CHARLES DUTILH, PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM B. HILL, ACTUARY.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCE ON LIVES AND GRANTING ANNUITIES, No. 304 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, January 22, 1867.

At an election of the Stockholders, held on Monday, the 21st inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

CHARLES DUTILH, GEO. I. CAMPBELL,
HENRY J. WILLIAMS, ADOLPH E. BORIE
JOSEPH SWIFT, ALEXANDER BIDDLE,
WILLIAM D. HART, JOSHUA B. LIPPINCOTT,
WILLIAM S. VAUX, PEMBERTON S. HUTCHINSON,
WILLIAM HARMAR,
JOHN R. WUCHERER, S. MORRIS WAIN.

And at a meeting of the Directors held this day, CHARLES DUTILH was unanimously re-elected President and WILLIAM B. HILL Actuary.

1 23 3t WILLIAM B. HILL, Actuary.

FIRE ASSOCIATION.

INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1826.

OFFICE,

No. 34 N. FIFTH STREET.

INSURE

BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,

From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Published in compliance with the provisions of an Act of Assembly of April 5, 1842.

Bonds and Mortgages (on property in the City of Philadelphia only)..... $941,366·17
Ground Rents (in Philadelphia only)..... 29,148·31
Real Estate..... 28,026·23
U. S. 5-20 Loan..... 45,000·00
U. S. Treasury Notes..... 5,190·00
Cash in Banks..... 44,542 58
Total..... $1,085,683·29

TRUSTEES.

GEORGE W. TRYON, GEORGE I. YOUNG,
WM. B. HAMILTON, JOSEPH R. LYNDALL,
JOHN SOUDER, LEVI P. COATS,
PETER A. KEYSER, SAMUEL SPARHAWK,
JOHN PHILBIN, CHARLES P. BOWER,
JOHN CARROW, JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
ROBERT SHOEMAKER.

GEORGE W. TRYON, PRESIDENT.

WM. H. HAMILTON, VICE-PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM T. BUTLER, SECRETARY. 1 23 wfm3t

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, NO. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA. INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL. CAPITAL $500 000.
ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,267 33.
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION, AND FIRE RISKS.

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COAL EMPORIUM
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THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEbrated PRESTON, and the pure hard GREENWOOD COAL. Egg and Stove sent to all parts of the city at $6·50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6·75.

Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street; Emporium, No 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4§

DRY GOODS.

LINEN GOODS.

STOCK COMPLETE.

100 Dozen Fine Doylies, $1·25 to $1·37½.
100 Dozen Fine Napkins, $2·65 per dozen.
100 Dozen Extra Good Napkins, $3·50 per dozen.
200 Dozen Fringed Towels, $2·75 per dozen.
100 Dozen Bordered Towels, $3 00 per dozen,
100 Dozen Fine Damask Towels, $4·50 to $8·50 per dozen.
Turkish Bath Towels.
Fine Damask Towels.
Red Bordered Doylies.
Red Bordered Napkins

LINEN SHEETINGS.

WIDE BARNSLEY SHEETINGS.
BARNSLEY PILLOW LINENS.

HUCKABACK.

RED BORDERED HUCK.
UNBLEACHED HUCK.
50 PIECES FINE AND MEDIUM QUALITY HUCK.

DIAPERING.

100 PIECES EXTRA HEAVY DIAPERING.
EXTRA WIDE BIRD-EYE DIAPER.
FINE BIRD-EYE LINEN, CHEAP.

BUTCHER'S LINEN, EXTRA WIDTH.
LINEN TABLE CLOTHS, BARGAINS.
UNBLEACHED LINEN CLOTHS, FROM AUCTION.

Table Linen by the Yard.

10 Pieces 8-4 Heavy Table Damask, $1·12
10 Pieces 8-4 Fine Table Linens, $1·25.
8 Pieces 8-4 Richardson Table Linen, $1·50.
5 Pieces 8-4 Very Fine and Heavy Table Linen $1·75.
5 Pieces 9-4 Barnsley Table Linens, $2 and $2·50.

Power-Loom Table Linens.

HALF BLEACHED DAMASK LINENS,
RED BORDERED TABLE CLOTHS,
FRUIT CLOTHS,
WINE CLOTHS,
UNBLEACHED TABLE LINENS, 62½c.
RICHARDSON SHIRTING LINEN,

Of our own Importation.

Institutions and Hotels supplied at reduced rates.

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NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.

1 11 swrps

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

No. 229 North NINTH Street,

ABOVE RACE.

DOMESTICS AT REDUCED PRICES!

Bleached Muslins, 15, 17, 21, 21, 25, 28c., etc.
Unbleached Muslins, 16, 18, 20, 22, 25c., etc.
All widths Bleached and Brown Muslins.
Waltham Pillow-case Muslin, 25 cents.
Pillow-case Muslins, 25, 31, 35, and 37½c.
10-4 Utica Bleached Sheeting, 95c.
Heavy and wide unbleached Sheeting, 38c.

CANTON FLANNELS! CANTON FLANNELS!

At Greatly Reduced Prices!

Unbleached at 20, 22, 23, 25, 28, and 31c.
Large assortment selected styles best Calicoes.
Lancaster Ginghams, 25 cents.
Black Alpacas, 40, 45, 50, 56, 62½c, to $1.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

One bale wide Domet Flannel, 31 cents.
Domet Flannels, 31, 37½, and 40 cents.
One bale all-wool Flannel, 33 cents
All-wool Flannels, 33, 37½, 40, 45, 50c, etc.
Ballardvale Flannels, all widths
Double width all-wool Shirting Flannels.
Bargains in Table Linens, 50c, to $1.
Napkins, Towels, Doylies, Apron Bird-eye, etc.
Nursery Diaper, $2, $2 25, $2 50 to $7 50.
Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery, large assortment.
Shirting Linens, Linen shirt Fronts, Cuffs, etc.
Russia Crash, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20c., etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

9 29§] No. 229 North NINTH Street, above Race.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
LATEST STYLE, JUST OUT

LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2¾ yards round.
THE CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room, 3 yards round.

These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have heretofore offered to the public; also, complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 2¼ to 4 yards in circumference of every length, all of "our own make," wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Constantly on hand low-priced New York made Skirts, Plain and Trail, 20 springs, 90 cents; 25 springs, $1 00 springs, $1·10; and 40 springs $1·25.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

Call or send for Circular of style, sizes, and prices.

Manufactory and Salesrooms
No. 628 ARCH Street,
12 6 3m WILLIAM T. HOPKINS,

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT

HAVE JUST OPENED

A new lot of Linen Doylies, at $1 and $1·25 per dozen.
Linen Napkins, $2·75, $3, $3·50, up to $8 a dozen
Bird-eye Linen, for Aprons, very cheap.
A large lot of Scotch Diapers, by the piece, at less than importers' prices.
Best make of Shirting Linens.
Heavy power-loom Table Linens.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

Best makes bleached and unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.
Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins.
Bleached and unbleached Canton Flannels.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

All-wool and Domet Flannels.
Heavy all-wool Shaker Flannels.
7-8 and 4-4 Ballardvale Flannels.
All-wool and Domet Shirting Flannels.

QUILTS! QUILTS!

Marseilles, Lancaster, and Honeycomb Quilts very cheap.
A large lot of Ladies' and Gents' Hdkfs., Hosiery Gloves, etc.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

N. B.—New style Calicoes, 18½ and 20 cents, best makes, warranted fast colors. 10 22

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N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT,

White Goods,
Laces and Lace Goods,
Handkerchiefs, Ladies and Gents, every variety.
Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Veils, Scarfs, Neck Ties, Etc.,

Embracing Novelties Adapted for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

E. M. NEEDLES.

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SWAAB'S

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CLOTHING HALL,

No. 606 MARKET STREET No. 606

A most complete stock of

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING

AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

WE HAVE SMALL EXPENSES, AND CAN AFFORD TO SELL WITH SMALL PROFITS.

Fine Eskimo Beaver Overcoats, only $26; fine Beaver Overcoats any desirable color, $22; frosted Beaver Overcoats $26; very fine Chinchilla Overcoats, only $27; frosted Beaver Suits, containing coat, pants, and vest, $30; fine short Beaver sacks, from $10 to $24; dark grey Harris Cassimere Suits, coat, pants, and vest, $22; do silk mixed, only $24; black Sack Coats, from $10 to $20; Business Coats, from $7 to $14; Pants and Vests to match, from $2 to $14; Boys' Coats, from $6 to $14; Pants from $1 75 to $9.

Come and convince yourselves. 11 14 3m 8p

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TO AVOID DELAY (THE POTOMAC BEING CLOSED BY ICE) SHOULD BUY TICKETS BY THE

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Trains leave Depot,
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